No. 17

CEDAR STREET

1ST TO UP DEPOT

The source of photos is indicated in the title
(Source Identifier) with "letters", ie:

BS = Barnard Stockbridge
Web: Home : The Barnard Stockbridge Collection
↓
Database
(Lists 1 to 398 pages)
↓
Select Page Number
(Page lists ten photos – use Horizontal format)
↓
Select Photo
(Photos are assigned a location by page Number – photo count (1 to 10)
The Database lists photos based on their title.

Titles are listed by Year (If in title) then alphabetically. Comments on photos are listed in parenthesis.
T = Tabor Collection (U of I)
Web: Home : George W. Tabor Collection
↓
Timeline
↓
Photo
↓
The "Timeline" lists photo by their Year Photos are numbered by year followed by the count in that year

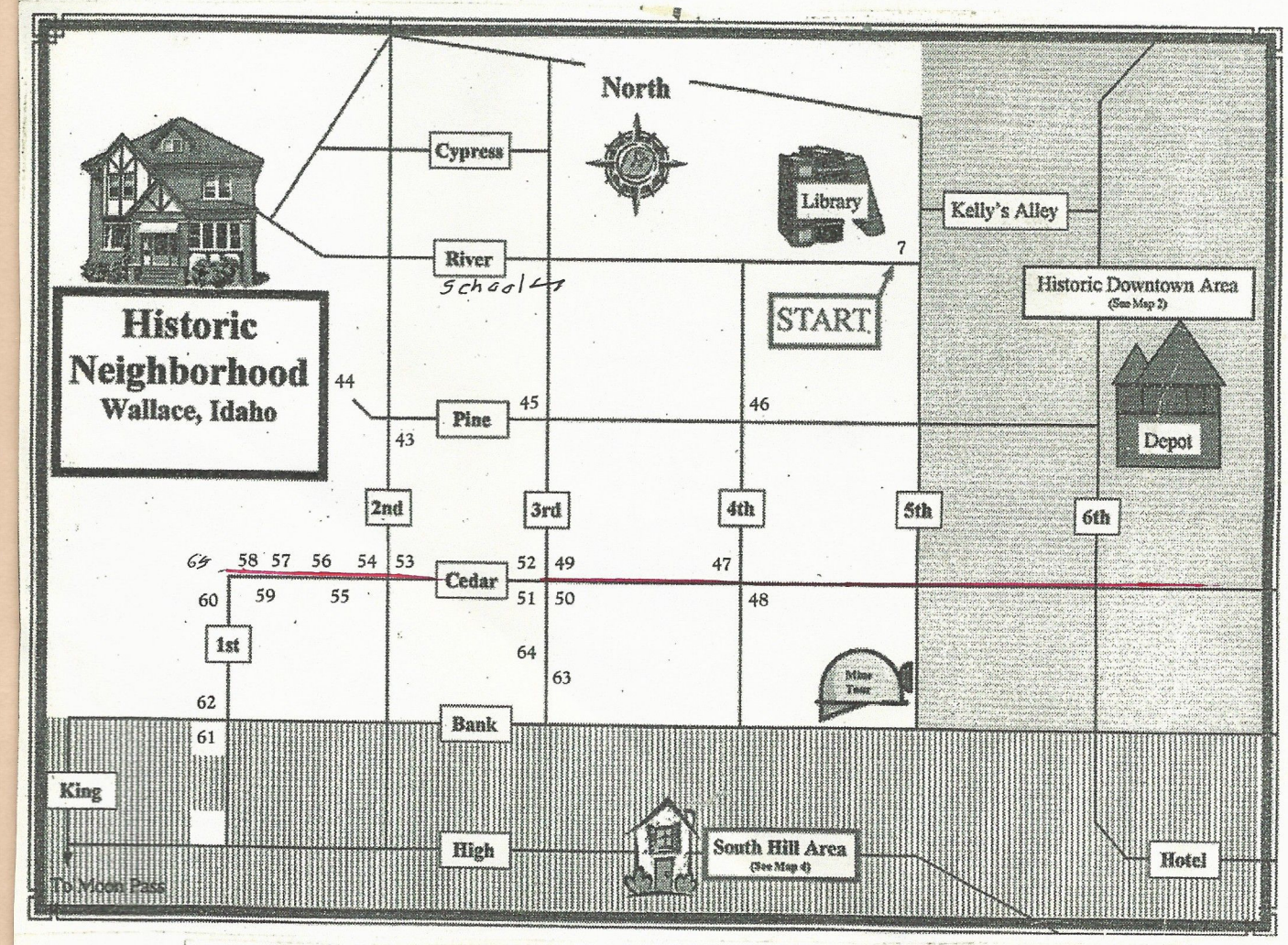
ISHS = Idaho State Historical Society

BPR = Bureau of Pubic Roads – go to ITD
HWPS or :W" = Historic Wallace Preservation Society

DL = Duane Little

Walk Wallace Downtown Tour

Sponsored by Historic Wallace Preservation Society, Inc.
www.historic-wallace.org

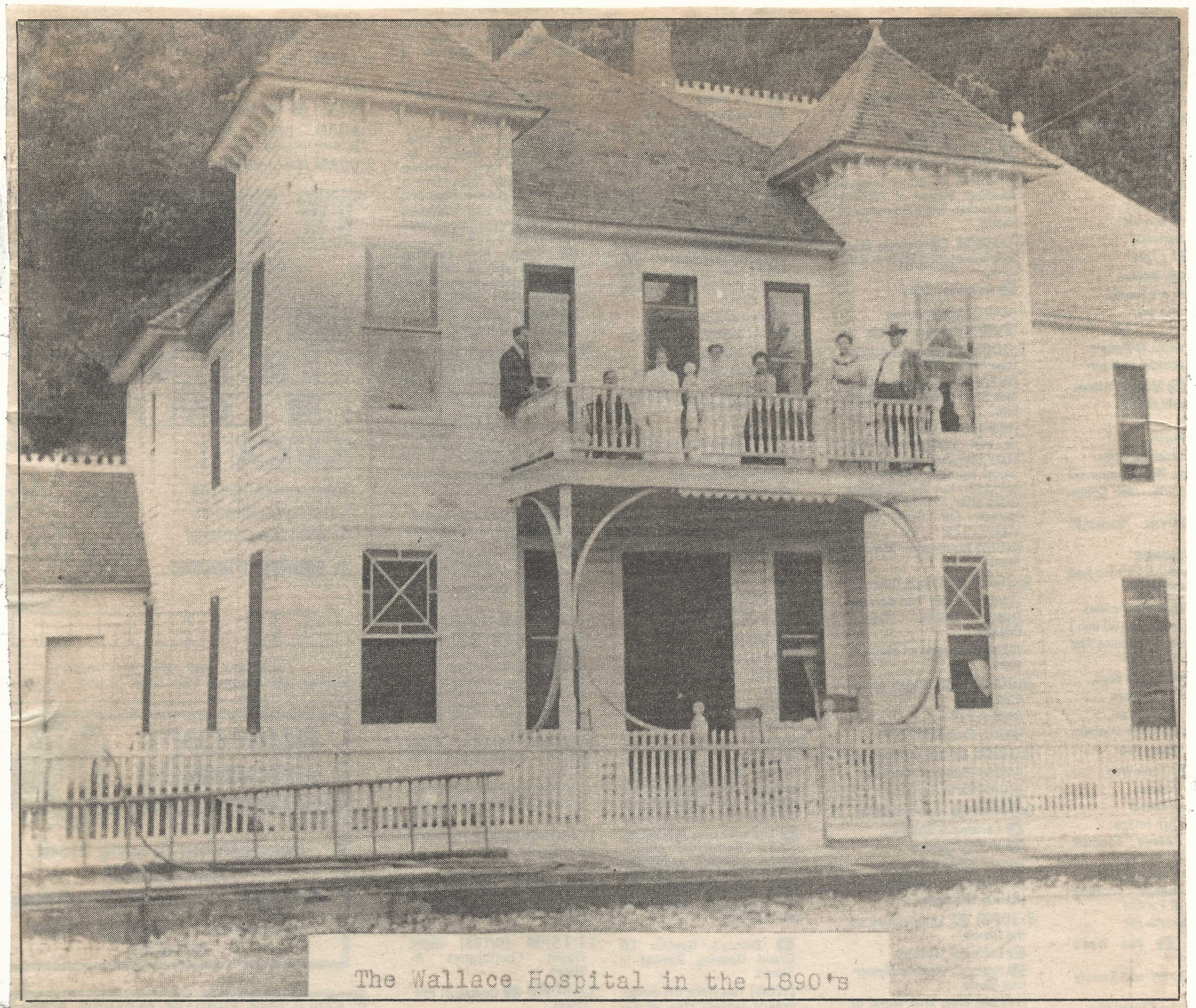


43. St. Alphonsus Catholic Church
44. 101 Pine Street
45. 221 Pine Street
46. United Methodist Church
47. Holy Trinity Episcopal Church
48. United Church of Christ, Congregational
49. 301 Cedar Street
50. 304 Cedar Street
51. 225 Cedar Street
52. 221 Cedar Street
53. 221 Cedar Street

54. 218 Cedar Street
55. 114 Cedar Street
56. 125 Cedar Street
57. 121 Cedar Street
58. 107 Cedar Street
59. 102 and 106 Cedar Street
60. 406 First Street
61. 504 First Street
62. 21 Bank Street
63. 411 Bank Street
64. 412 Bank Street
65 Wallace Hospital

Walk Wallace Residential Tour

Sponsored by Historic Wallace Preservation Society, Inc.



The Wallace Hospital in the 1890's

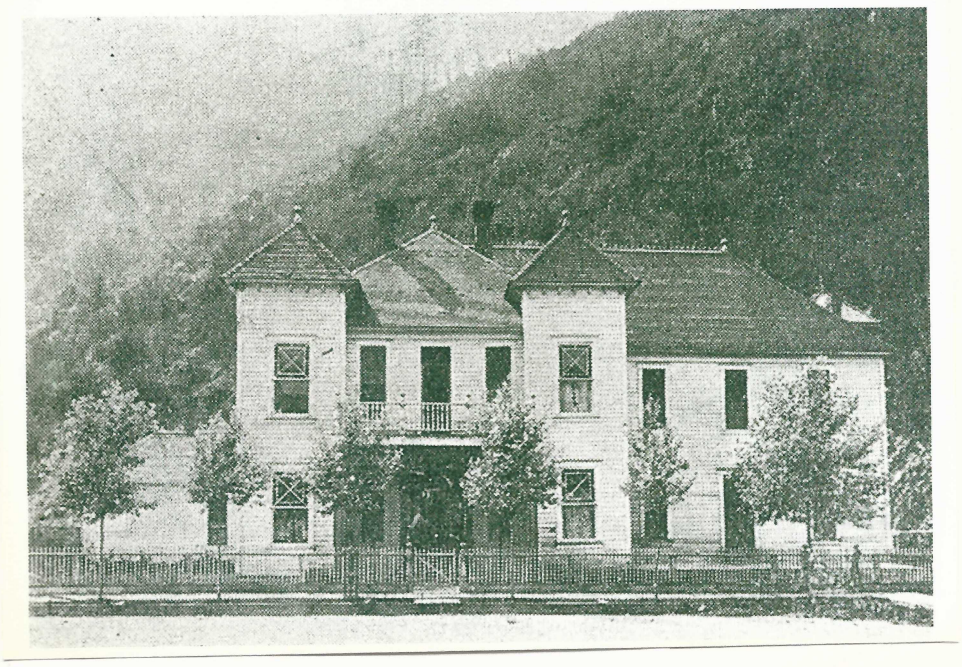
Wallace's first hospital

Few people will recognize Wallace's first hospital, the Frances Holland Memorial Hospital, destroyed by fire about 1913. The cornerstone for this handsome facility was laid on May 20, 1890, and it was ready for occupancy Oct. 1, 1890.

At the west end of Cedar Street in Wallace, the Holland Hospital was built by Holy Trinity Episcopal Church and operated by the church for about one year. It was then leased by a Dr. Sims but was sold to another doctor at a later date.

At the time of this picture, the cost to be a patient in the hospital was $1.50 per day. Miners had $1 per month deducted from their pay for hospital services when needed.

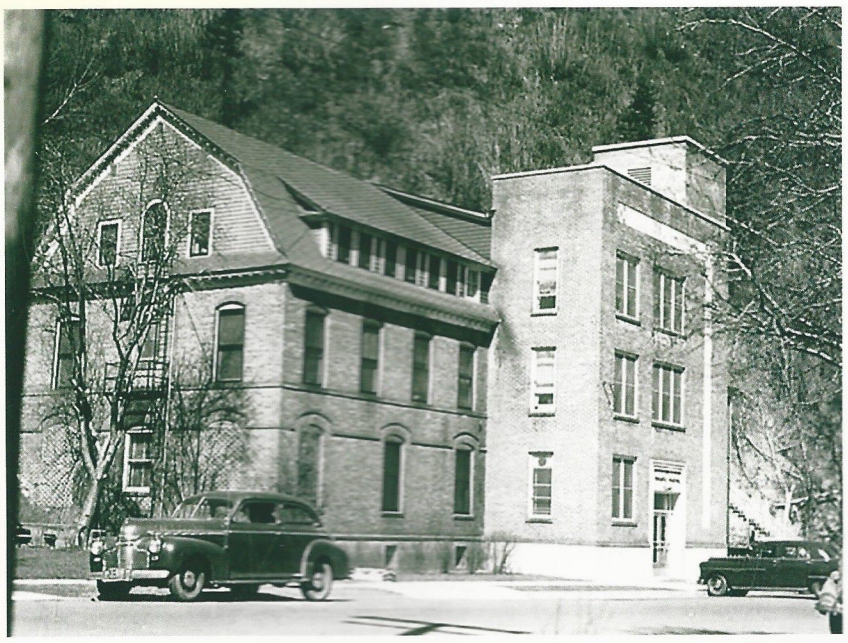
A brick hospital structure, known as the Wallace Hospital, was constructed on this site shortly after the fire destroyed the Holland Hospital. Doctors Paul Ellis and Ernest Gnaedinger were the final owners of the Wallace Hospital, which was closed down in 1963. Gnaedinger maintained his medical practice in the building for two years after it was closed, and it was finally torn down in 1971. (Photo courtesy of Wallace Public Library.)



BS B434 (168-3) Hospital,in Wallace

bs 1st Hospital Fire 1899

WB-Whsp-wmp



BS 400b (168-5) Hospital in Wallace (02) -1951

1906

BS B400a (168-4) Hospital in Wallace (01 - 1900)

BS X285 (376-8) Wallace – Wallace Hospital – 1907

BS 1907

WB-WHsp-nw-
#23-p

BS B161 (383-10) Wallace Hospital (01) – 3/23/05

3/05

BS B160 (384-1) Wallace Hospital (02) – 3/23/05

BS X279a (376-9) Wallace- - Wallace Hospital – 1909

BS B202 (384-2) Wallace Hospital (03) – 6/01/38

History

In 1904, mining attorney Charles W. Beale and his wife, Harriet, moved their family into this stately Wallace home. The Beale family remained here until 1926, at which time it became the residence of the family of Doctor Maxwell T. Smith for the next twenty years. From 1946 until 1984, the family of Doctor Paul M. Ellis lived here.

58. 107 CEDAR (1904). C.W. Beale House. This prominent three-story frame house with hipped roof, pedimented dormers and symmetrical facade is typical of American Colonial Revival style. Original inlaid wood floors on the main level are unique and impressive. A massive Palladian window in the library area overlooks the creek. Mining attorney Charles W. Beale moved his family into the house immediately after completion in the fall of 1904, where they resided until 1926. During the next 20 years, the home was occupied by the family of Dr. Maxwell T. Smith. From 1946 until 1984, it was home to the family of Dr. Paul Ellis. Both practiced medicine at the Wallace Hospital, formerly located at the corner of Cedar and First streets. Present owners, Jim and Linda See, began restoration in 1987 and opened the home as the Beale House Bed and Breakfast in 1994. Five second-floor bedrooms and baths accommodate overnight guests.

BS X741a (352-4) C. W. Beale House (02) – 1925

53. 211 CEDAR (1892). Walter Hanson house is a one-and-a-half-story gable front frame home with elements of Queen Anne and American Colonial Revival styles. It was purchased years later by prominent Wallace attorney and Mayor Walter H. Hanson, and occupied by his daughter, Miss Nancy Lee Hanson until 1993. Nancy Lee Hanson is the founding "mother" of the Historic Wallace Preservation Society, Inc., the group principally responsible for placing Wallace on the U.S. Park Service National Register of Historic Places.

54. 218 CEDAR (1892). W.S. Haskins house is one-and-a-half-story gable front frame house with gabled walls, dormers and bay windows on the west. The house has elements of Queen Anne style. Plans for the house were enlarged from a similar design by R.H. Wallas, an architect from Wallace.

54
218 Cedar

55. 114 CEDAR (1890). This one-and-a-half-story house has a hipped roof, gabled ells and elements of both Queen Anne and American Colonial Revival styles. The house has had some modest remodeling and an addition added on the east side. This was the home of Harry L. Day, discoverer of the famous Hercules Mine. Henry L. Day made this his home after Harry's death. Dozens of Idaho's political leaders over the years were entertained in these somewhat modest surroundings. This house is thought to have been built by the great Senator Heyburn, prosecutor in the assassination trial of former Governor Steuenberg.

56. 125 CEDAR (1896). This is a turn-of-the-century Victorian house which was the home of Eugene Day, one of the Day brothers, principal owners of the famous Hercules mine.

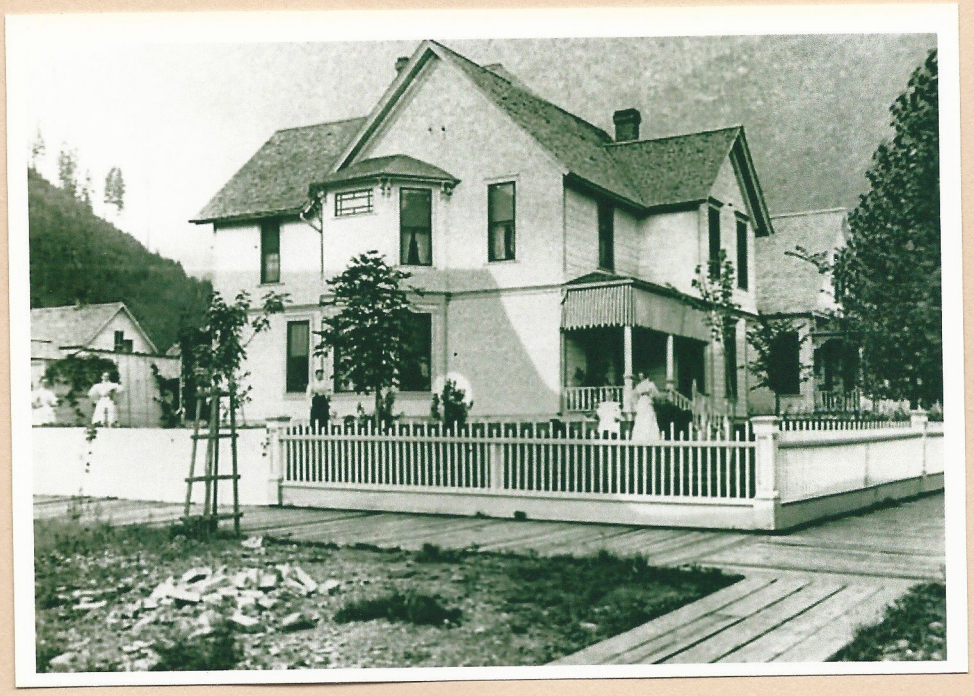
57. 121 CEDAR (1910). A one-and-a-half-story gable front red brick house with bungalow elements.

59. 102 and 106 CEDAR (1914). These two reverse twin bungalow gable homes are characterized by hipped roofs and massive proportions. They were built for brothers Walter H. and Dr. Leonard E. Hanson. Walter would serve as mayor of Wallace and a state legislator. When finished, these homes were unique in the respect they had telephone outlets in every room and in the garage, built-in vacuum system and woodwork made from Tennessee gum. Rumors persist that a tunnel connected the structures and that a secret room was built into the house at 102 Cedar during Prohibition.

BS X445 (350-2) Wallace (04) – McGrath Apartments – 1917

BS X449 (349-7) Wallace (01) – Herman Rossi House – 1916

BS X581k (373-4) Wallace (04) -Cedar Street Color Postcard -1905



BS B403-3 (76-9) Cedar Street (03) (Looking east) *1951*

BS B18-2 (76-5) Cedar Street (05) – 4/10/23

BS X581i (373-7) Wallace – (Cedar Street looking west) - 1912

52. 221 CEDAR (1907). Herman Rossi, mayor of Wallace in 1897, 1904, 1927 and 1935, built his home of locally-manufactured concrete blocks. It was later sold to Jim Callahan who made his fortune in Interstate-Callahan mines. It is a one-and-a-half-story gable front home with many bungalow elements and shallow gabled ells on east and west, a wide wraparound porch and half-timbering and stucco in the gables.

Rossi

white

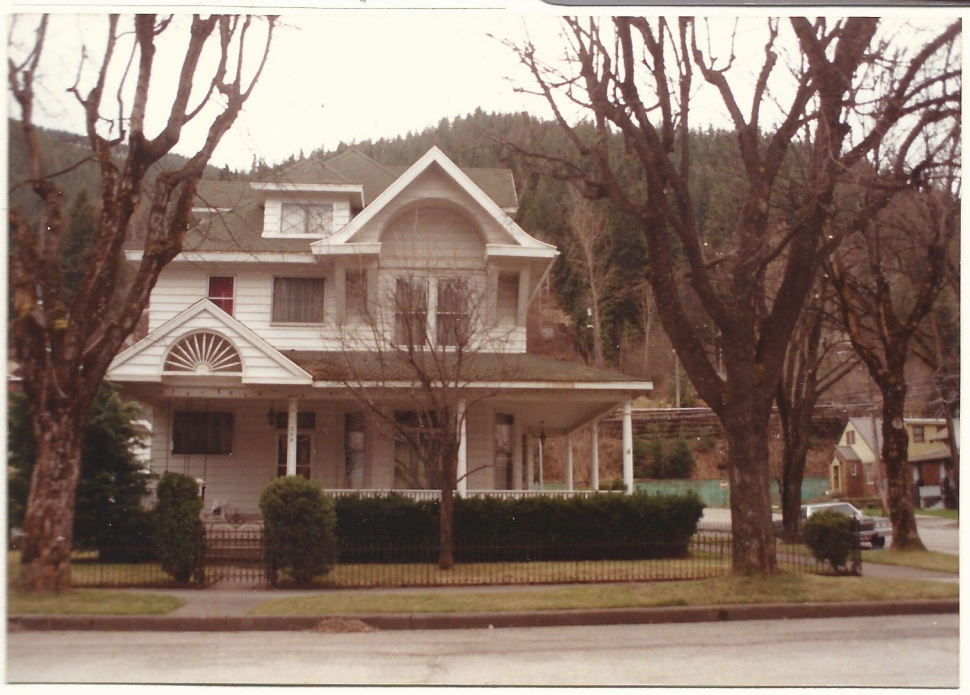
49. 301 CEDAR (1893). This two-and-a-half-story stately frame residence was the home of Henry White of the White & Bender Co., the major grocery wholesaler in the region. The hipped roof is broken by gabled ells to the south and west and by an octagonal tower in the southwest corner. The tower roof has been removed. The wraparound porch is supported by Roman Doric columns.

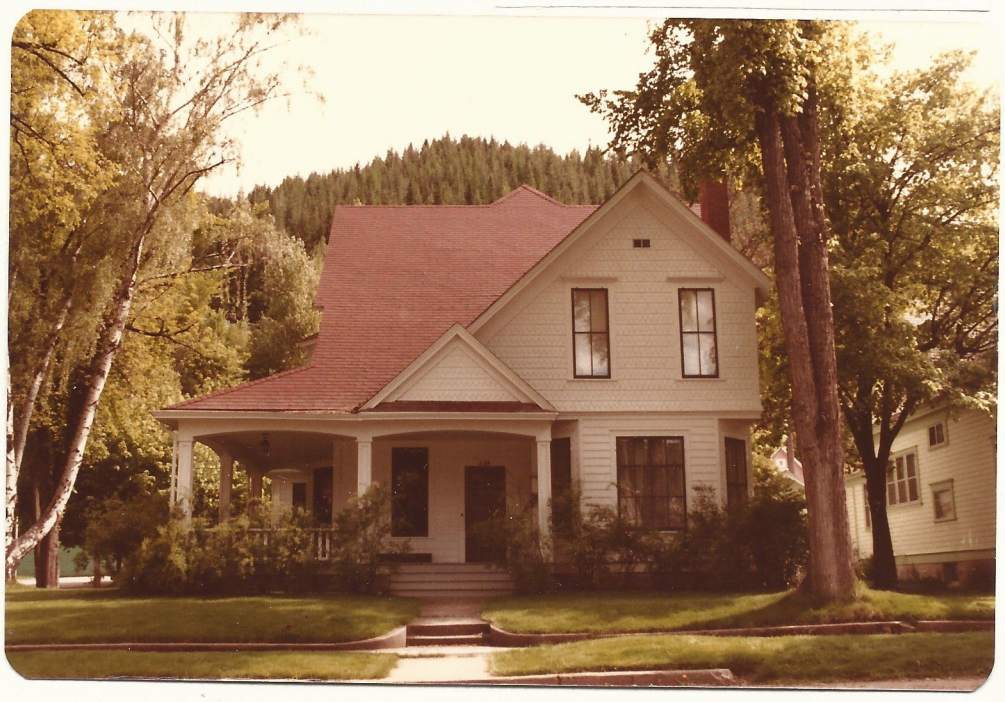
Paulsen

Amasa Campbell

50. 304 CEDAR (1901). This house has elements of American colonial revival style. The hipped roof is broken by both hipped and gabled dormers and gabled wall dormer at front which overhangs and contains a round arch. The round arch is repeated in pediment above front steps which has a wagon wheel motif. There are Tuscan columns on wraparound porch. In 1903, this house was purchased by August Paulsen, who made his fortune in the Hercules Mine near Wallace. This is the house which is believed to have been the site of May Hutton serving tea to President Roosevelt in 1903.

51. 224 CEDAR (1890). One of the oldest homes in town, this is a two-and-a-half-story frame house with cross-gable roof and gabled ell in the front forming an asymmetrical plan. The two-story bay window in east joins a wraparound porch which may have been added as late as 1930s. Upper stories are decorated with hands of diamond shingles typical of Queen Anne style while the porch contains bungalow elements. It was once owned by Amasa Campbell, later of Spokane, Wash., and founder of the Cheney-Cowles Museum, now known as the Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture.





Paulsen

301 white

Holy Trinity Church First One In Wallace

The people who attended the meeting to organize the first church in Wallace were asked to "please leave your guns with the usher."

Wallace was a town with 60 saloons at that time, 75 years ago, according to the minister who conducted that meeting, Episcopal Bishop Ethelbert Talbott.

The church he founded, Holy Trinity Episcopal church, will observe its 75th anniversary on Trinity Sunday, May 24. Actually, the first service in the church structure was held on Christmas eve, 1889, but Episcopal churches date their anniversaries on the day observed for the saint after which their church is named. Accordingly, Holy Trinity church observes its anniversary on Trinity Sunday.

An earlier history of the church recounted that it "passed through many and varied experiences. Its history is filled with discouraging incidents, as is in the case with most pioneer towns. But through the devotion and perserverance of its faithful communicants, it has shown wonderful vitality and has lived through them all."

The church, which has now an attractive brick structure reminiscent of English churches, thrives under the direction of its vicar, the Rev. Gordon Cornue.

The first service of the church was held in Human's Hall, a frame structure in Wallace long since burned down and replaced by a brick block. Wallace was a typical western mining camp in those days, but let Bishop Talbott tell of his impressions:

"At the time of my first visit to the Coeur d'Alenes, Wallace, was my objective point, and the first engine had but recently reached the camp. I managed to send word of my coming to some young men who had preceded me by a few weeks. Already a rude printing press had been set up, and as I stepped from the train I was handed a large green circular which had been widely distributed and was posted up on stumps, logs and shacks in every direction. It read as follows:

"The bishop is coming. Let all turn out and hear the bishop. Services in George and Human's Hall tomorrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Please leave your guns with the usher."

"As I was escorted from the station to my hotel, I was impressed by a scene of throbbing activity. The camp was crowded with men, and the sound of saw and hammer filled the air. Conspicuous among the rude buildings and tents which made up the town there were by actual count sixty saloons. It was a confused and stirring spectacle. I found to my surprise that two of my cousins (the Dunn brothers) from Missouri, bright and enterprising fellows, were the owners of a local paper: Hence I was at once made to feel at home.

"On the next morning, Sunday, I was curious to see whether or not the green circular had been effective in drawing a congregation. Its charm had been patent. The hall was packed and the congregation, as was usual in new mining camps, was made up almost entirely of men. No church of any kind had been built, and, indeed, so new was the place that my visit was the first made by any clergyman. I had already on the evening of my arrival, secured from Captain Wallace, after whom the place was named, and who had some sort of title to the townsite, the promise of an eligible lot. The next step necessary was to raise money for building a church. After the morning service, and before dismissing the congregation I dwelt upon the importance of having a place of worship, and asked their help and generous co-operation in securing funds. By way of encouragement, I informed them that a kind layman in Philadelphia, Mr. Lemuel Coffin, had given me a check for $500.00 on condition that I get a thousand dollars more in some town and thus erect a $1,500 church: and I expressed hope that Wallace might obtain this gift. In closing, I gave notice that at the evening service subscriptions would be received, and that I felt sure that all would help in raising the $1,000.

"That Sunday afternoon I took a walk thru the camp. On every side men were hard at work as on any week day. The stores and banks, not to mention the saloons, were all open. As I passed one bank I recognized in the cashier a gentleman whom I had met before. He invited me in and asked about the services and my plans. I briefly outlined to him my purpose of raising $1,000 that evening at the service. He generously offered to give $100 himself. Another member of the firm pledged $75, and a third pledged $50: they all said they would be present and when called upon would name the amounts respectively promised. A large and eager congregation of men again appeared at the hall at 8 o'clock. After the service and sermon I renewed my plea for a church and mentioned the $500 check in my pocket, ready to add to the $1,000 if only we could secure that sum then and there.

"I asked a gentleman to come forward and keep a record of pledges as they were made. I called for $100 dollar subscriptions, only one person responded. Then for $75 pledges: again but one answered. Then for $50 offers: several of these were made. When the $25 dollar pledges were called for, the responses were so numerous that I begun to feel that the whole amount would be obtained. Finally when I asked for the $10 gifts, an old and poorly dressed man, sitting near the front, cried out in a shrill voice: "Put me down for $10, Mr. Bishop. "I hesitated, fearing that he could not afford so much, but the gentleman who was keeping the record reassured me saying "He's all right. That's old Huckleberry Jim. He's rich and got money in the bank. He could afford to give $50. He is getting $8 a barrel for his huckleberries in Spokane."

"The congregation was dismissed with the cheering news that the money was all in sight."

The lot on which the building was constructed was secured from Captain Wallace, who laid out the townsite, and Wallace ecured the church because it was able to raise the $1000.

Bishop Talbott had been given $500 by Lemuel Coffin, a Philadelphia lawyer, to use in some town in his area for constructing a church, on condition that town raise $1000.

About the same time Mrs. Frances Holland of New York gave Bishop Talbott a donation for construction of a hospital here. It was named the Holland Hospital, after her, and later became Wallace hospital.

The congregation became an organized parish on Aug. 20, 1902.

The Rev. Mr. Gunn planned the building and did much of the carpenter work himself, but left here with a debt of a litt'e more than $700 on the church — not a light burden in that time. When creditors began pressing for payment, Bishop Talbott paid the debt, on condition he be reimbursed later. This was done in 1900.

The original church building was torn down in 1909 because it had become quite dilapidated, and for more than a year the congregation worshipped in a store building on Cedar St.

The cornerstone of the new building was laid on June 26, 1910, by the Rt. Rev. James B. Funsten, bishop of Idaho. The foundation of the building had been completed at a cost of $1700 when the great 1910 forest fire destroyed most of Wallace on Aug. 20. The section of the town in which the church was located escaped the flames, but building operations were delayed and it was not until the end of November that the building was completed. The total cost was $10,000.

Following is a newspaper account of the first Christmas tree exercises held in the church.

"The Christmas Tree exercises at the new Episcopal Church on Tuesday evening were very largely attended, notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the weather, the night being bitter cold. It was the first gathering in a house of worship in the Coeur d'Alenes, and those who were present, from the wee small Sunday School child to the oldest person, can bear the occasion in mind as one of the historical events of local progress in this camp. The time served as a most fitting one to throw open the doors of the church, and no other dedication is really needed. It was "peace on earth, good will,' etc., lisped and sung by the little ones, whose voices in joyous harmony proclaimed more earnestly the necessity and objects of the building than perhaps a dozen sermons from the ablest preachers could impress upon a congregation. The church was barely inclosed, but two large stoves made a vigorous heat, and owing to the great crowd an occasional blast of cool air through the improvised door was grateful. Before the platform stood the Christmas Tree, its branches bending with presents, while the strings of corn, colored glass globes, and the little burning wax tapers gave to it an attraction that was as pleasing to the eyes as it could have been made in the short time allowed for the trees preparation. Prior to the distribution of the presents the following program was rendered in a most excellent manner:

Recitation — "Dean Arnold's Christmas," Miss Florence Ford.

Song — "Merry, Merry Christmas" — scholars of the Sunday School.

Recitation — "Santa Claus and the Mouse". — Hannah Worstell.

Dialogue — "Baby" Roxie Fuller and Ruby Oiver.

Recitation — "Hang up the Baby's Stocking" Lillian Oiver.

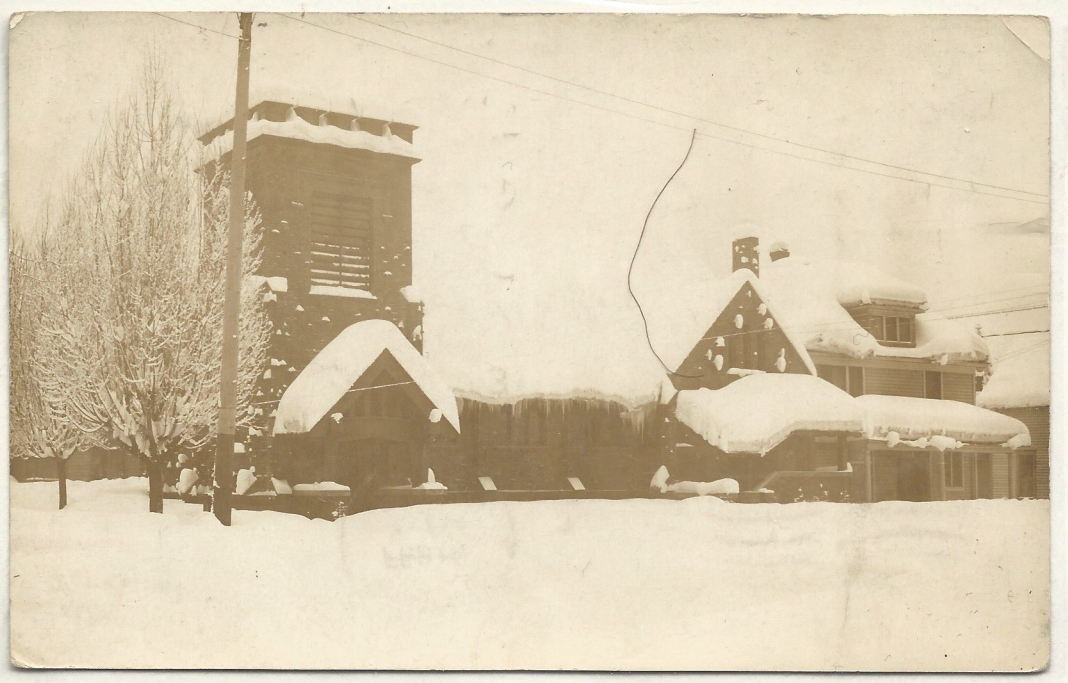
Recitation — "Oh, Dear! and Oh, Dear! Bertie Utley.

Recitation — "Annie and Willie's Prayer" Nettie Worstell.

Song — "Christmas Bells" Mesdames Oiver and Haskins and Messrs. Gable and McFadden.

Music — Several pieces by the Wallace Silver Cornet Band.

"O.C. Otterson, assisted by G. Scott Anderson and some members of the Sunday School then began the distribution of the presents and we doubt if there was a child in the community overlooked.



Holy Trinity celebrates 95th year

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in Wallace will celebrate its 95th anniversary as part of the Wallace Centennial celebration with a festival Eucharist service at the church on Sunday, June 17 at 10 a.m.

The Right Reverend Leigh A. Wallace, Jr., bishop of Spokane, will lead the service assisted by the Reverend L.A. (Albie) Sinks, the Reverend David W. Schmidt and several of the former rectors of Holy Trinity.

Holy Trinity Church was first established late in 1888 as part of the Diocese of Idaho. In the 1930s, Holy Trinity became part of the Diocese of Spokane along with other churches in eastern Washington and northern Idaho.

It is believed that the first church services of any kind held in Wallace were conducted by the Episcopal Bishop Ethelbert Talbot in November of 1887. Talbot, at the time, was Missionary Bishop of the territories of Wyoming and Idaho and served as a visiting priest to many of the early mining camps.

While in Wallace, Talbot conducted two services in George and Human's Hall which was located at the south side of what is now Bank Street near Sixth. Bishop Talbot later recalled his visit to the "wild and woolly" town of Wallace in his book "My People of the Plains," published in 1906.

"At the time of my first visit to the Coeur d' Alenes, Wallace was my objective point, and the first engine had but recently reached the camp. I had managed to send word of my coming to some young men who had proceeded me by a few weeks. Already a rude printing press had been set up, and as I stepped from the train, I was handed a large green circular which had been widely distributed, and was posted up on stumps, logs and shacks in every direction. I read as follows: 'The Bishop is coming. Let all turn out and hear the Bishop. Services in George and Human's hall tomorrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m. amd 8 p.m. Please leave your guns with the usher.'

"The young men who got up this unique notice wished to have the service in entire harmony with the environment."

Talbot reported that both services were well-attended. While he was in town, Talbot was able to secure promise of a site for a church building from Colonel Wallace. Talbot had brought with him $500 donated by a man in Philadelphia for the building of a church in the West and at the services another $1,000 was raised for this purpose.

The present Holy Trinity Church brick building at the corner of Fourth and Cedar streets occupies the lots that were purchased from Colonel Wallace in 1888 for $80. Construction of the orginal wooden church structure began in 1889. This wooden structure on the site was first used for the Christmas eve services in December of 1889.

The Christmas-eve service was well-attended even though the wooden church was barely enclosed and it was a very cold night. Two wood stoves and a large crowd kept everyone warm. A newspaper account of Dec. 28, 1889, said the little children who lisped and sang during the program dedicated the building better than any sermon or speeches that could have been given.

Holy Trinity Youth

The Barnard's Studio photo above, dated 1909, portrays the first boys' choir at Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Wallace. Choir members are (left to right) John Otterson, Percy Gentry, Marvin Scott, Morton Roach, Paul Wickward, Norbert Gentry, Leslie Jones, George Englested, Jack White, Caleb Stone, Sam Hayes, John Sorenson and Warren Topping. The lower Barnard's Studio photo shows members of an 1894 Sunday school class at Holy Trinity Episcopal Church. Flora Hansen is the student to the teacher's left. The other students are unidentified. In commemoration of the church's 95th anniversary, a festival Eucharist service will be held Sunday, June 17 at 10 a.m. at the Wallace church.

The church records show that, following the tragic battle and explosion at the Frisco Mill in Gem, on July 11, 1892, the minister of Holy Trinity read the Burial Office over the dead from both sides of the battle. The records also list funeral services for victims of snowslides, gun battles, mine accidents, wild animals and the hostile elements as well as those who died under less violent circumstances.

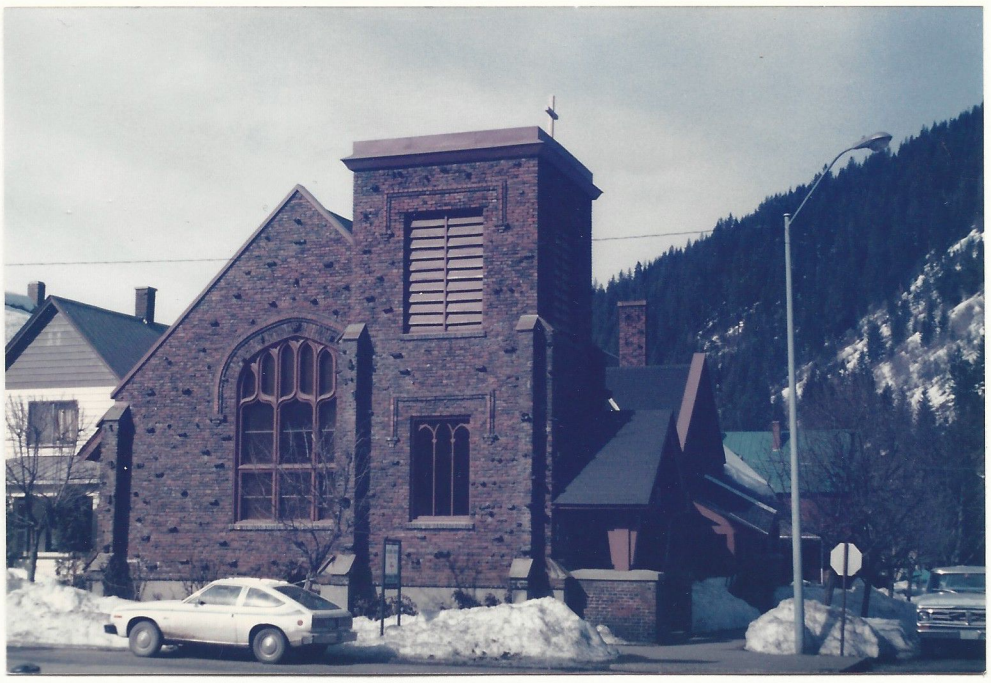
In 1902, the congregation of Holy Trinity was organized into a parish and became the first Episcopal parish in the state of Idaho. Parish status continued until 1958.

By 1909 the wooden church structure had become dilapidated and was torn down. For almost a year, the congregation of Holy Trinity met in a store building on Cedar Street. The cornerstone for the present brick building was laid on June 26, 1910, by the Right Reverend James B. Funster, bishop of Idaho. The English-style building was designed by Kirkland K. Cutter, well-known Northwest architect and was built at a cost of a little over $10,000. The building withstood the fire of August 1910. A Sunday school wing was added to the building in 1961.

The members of the congregation of Holy Trinity Church have played a large part in the early history of Wallace. The church records show the names of many of the leaders of Wallace throughout the years. Records of births, baptisms, marriages and deaths list the people who have made up Holy Trinity and, in turn, Wallace.

The June 17 service will celebrate the history of Wallace and will also celebrate the future of both Holy Trinity and Wallace. All members and friends of Holy Trinity are urged to attend the service at 10 a.m. at the church. There will be a reception following from 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. The reception will include a display of historical materials.

BS X073b (363-3) Wallace (01) – Holy Trinity Church -2/27/11



47. HOLY TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1910). Built to replace the original 1889 wooden structure. The present church, designed by Kirtland K. Cutter, architect of the Davenport Hotel and Spokane Chronicle buildings, is in the English Country Style church. The first service of Holy Communion was held on Thanksgiving Day, 1910. Large stained glass windows include terra cotta tracery. Corners are buttressed and walls include protruding burnt bricks. The top of the square corner tower, which has indentations, blew off in the wind and was capped. In 1915, a new Sunday School wing was added behind the church, where the rectory had been located. The public is invited to attend services with the congregation.

BS O130 (164-7) Holy Trinity Episcopal Church (Parish House)

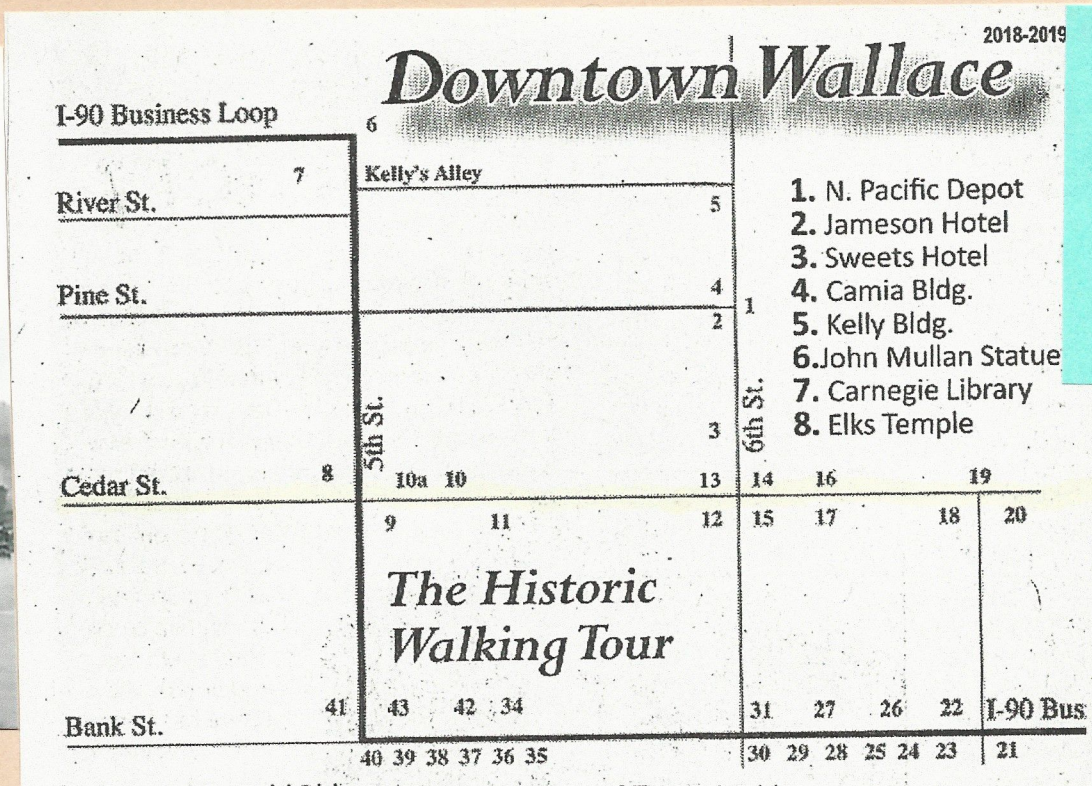
BS X747b (363-6) Wallace (02) - Holy Trinity Church -6/1/25 -

BS B197a (123-2) Episcopal\ Church _(02) -6/01/38

CEDAR N. side
4th - 5th St.

4th & Cedar

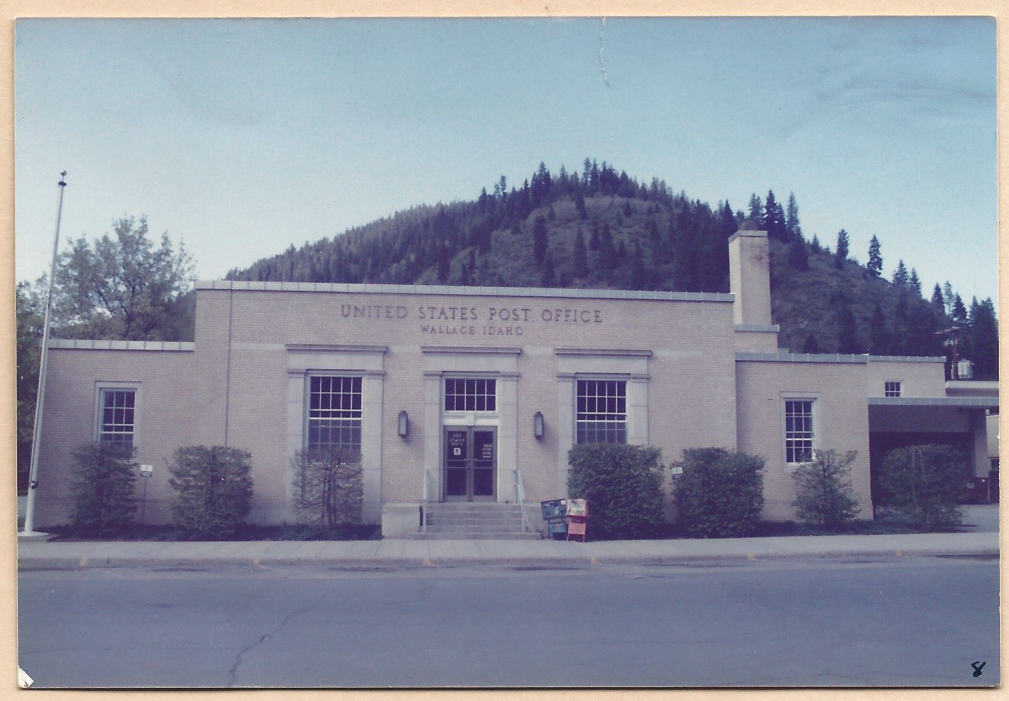
BS B248-2 (304-7) Street Scene (07) (Cedar east from 4th) - 4/01/42



1. N. Pacific Depot
2. Jameson Hotel
3. Sweets Hotel
4. Camia Bldg.
5. Kelly Bldg.
6. John Mullan Statue
7. Carnegie Library
8. Elks Temple

9. Sears McDonald Bldg.
10. Furst Bldg. **10a.** Eagles lodge
11. Follet Bldg.
12. Holohan-Mckinley Bldg.
13. Wallace Corner/Hotel
14. Arment Bldg. **15.** Civic(Tabor)Bldg.
16. Bi-Metallic Building **17.** Ryan Hotel
18. Barnard Studio
19. Wallace City Hall
20. Gyde Taylor Bldg.
21. Shoshone County Courthouse
22. Hale Bldg. **23.** Idaho Press Bldg.
24. Coeur d'Alene Hardware
25. Barmon Bldg **26.** Stevens Bldg.
27. Masonic Hall & Temple
28. Howes and King Bldg.
29. Manheim Bldg.
30. Rossi Insurance Bldg.
31. 1st National Bank Bldg.
32. The Idaho Bldg. **33.** Gearon Bldg.
34. DeLashmutt Bldg.
35. White & Bender Bldg.
36. Aulbach Bldg.
37. Finch Bldg.
38. The Herrington Hotel
39. Elks Lodge
40. Wallace Post Office
41. Shoshone Bldg.
42. North Idaho Telephone Bldg.
43. Wallace Dist. Mining Museum

BS B259 (256-7) Post Office -1920



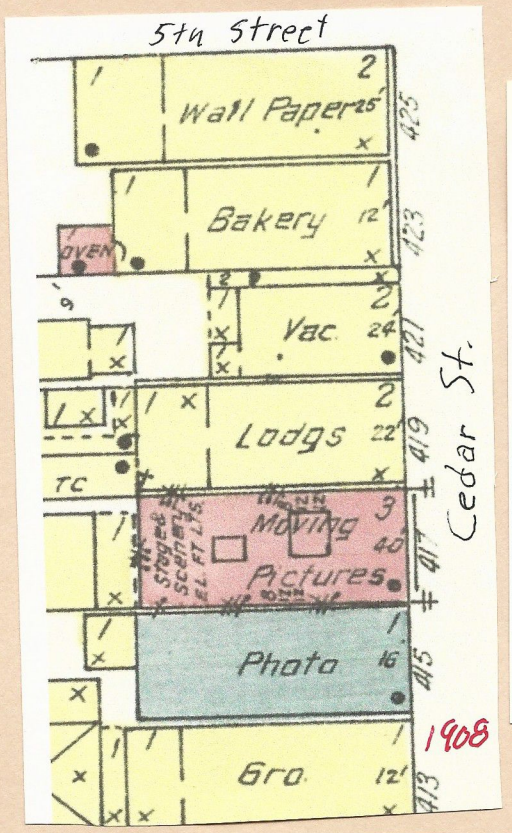
BS B196 (120-4) Elks Temple (01) – 6/01/38

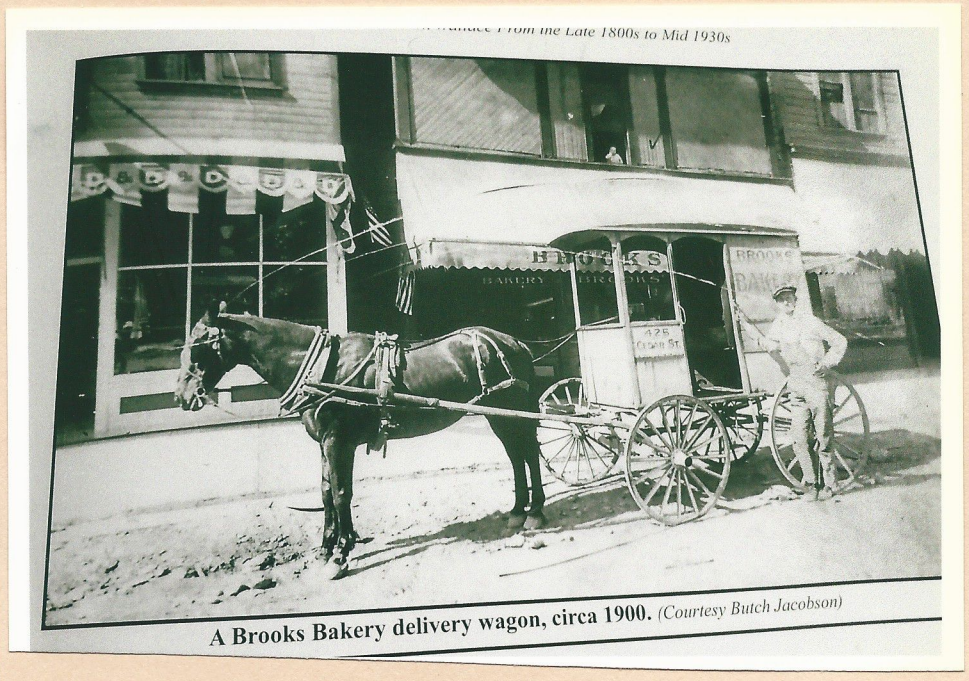
BS B269-2 (118-9) Elks Roundup Parade -6-1-1948 –

building was at 417 Cedar, built as the Metropolitan Lodging House prior to 1907, housing the Bijou Theatre & later Gormond's photography studio. At some point renamed the Ryan Annex as seen here. Not sure when the building came down.

BS B176-4

T - 22 - 4 Woman on Horse - Elks Parade, June 1922

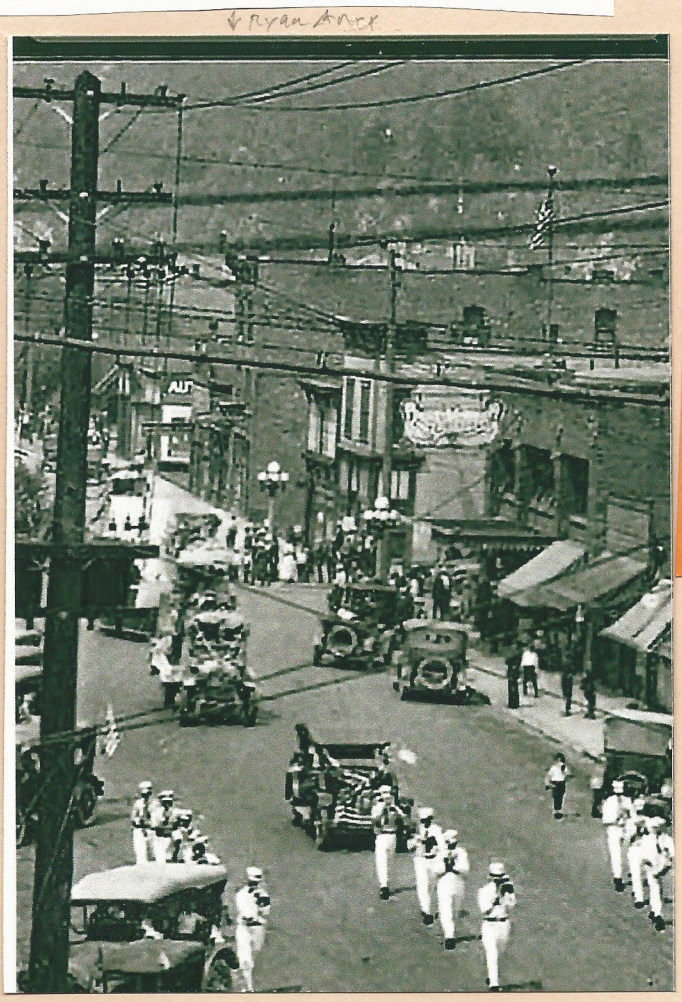




A Brooks Bakery delivery wagon, circa 1900. *(Courtesy Butch Jacobson)*

Jeremy Watterson Take a close look at this newspaper photo. The horse-drawn wagon says "Brooks Bakery" and "425 Cedar St." The wagon, however, appears to be standing in front of that establishment, whose address would put it at the northwest corner of Cedar and Fifth. In short, one gets a bit of a look at a pre-Elks Temple structure at that location c. 1900 (if the date is to be trusted). Photo is courtesy of Francie Lane.

Eagles Bldg ←



← Ryan Annex

Grand ←

423 CEDAR ST. PHONE 474-W

Wallace Tin Shop
and
Sheet Metal Works
E. K. Schmid, Prop.

VENTILATING PIPE
ELBOWS
EAVETROUGHS
VENTILATORS
CHIMNEY EXTENSIONS
ROOFING
REPAIRING

Work and Prices Right — Give Us a Trial

New Gas at Work

The new alcohol base fuel that is being produced by the Power Oil & Gas Company can be seen at work in window of the shoe shop at 423 Cedar St. where it operates a small gas engine. This new fuel has been used in more than 60 cars in this locality removing all carbon and giving 20 per cent more power than any gas now on the market. If you are interested in better fuel for your car get in touch with us and learn the possibilities of this new gas and oil process. Stock is now selling for 20 cents a share but will soon be advanced as the output of the proposed plant is already sold to those who have used the gas and orders are coming in daily. We are assured of an unlimited market for this product and anything that is in demand and can be sold at a profit will make money. It will pay you to learn the possibilities of this new gas. Call on or address

E. H. RECORDS, Wallace, Idaho

The Wallace Miner, ad, 22 Nov 1923

T - 33 - 81 Snow Pile at Wallace Elks – Cedar Street 19 Feb. 1933

Start of Elks Temple

The same issue of the Press-Times noted that the Walace Elks Lodge had revealed plans to build a new temple at an estimated cost of $60,000.

"It will be situated at the northwest corner of Fifth and Cedar Streets and will occupy floor space of 75x90. Tenants now occupying buildings which are to be torn down will be immediately notified to vacate and work will commence as soon as the occupants have left the premises, probably next month.

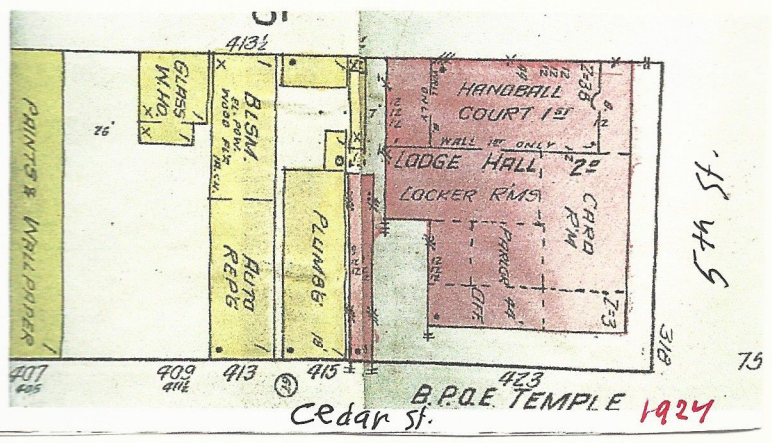
"Tentative plans prepared by a Spokane architect have been adopted and a committee has been appointed to work further on the plans with the architect. The plans provide for ground space around the bulding, 15 feet in width on the Fifth Street side and on the west, with 10 feet on the Cedar Street front. This space will be utilized for a lawn and shrubbery.

"The building, which will be two stories, will be used entirely for lodge purposes. The ground floor will have a social room, gymnasium, billiard room and buffet. The second story wll be used for the lodge room which will be suitable for holding dances." 8/24

Celebration of the laying of the cornerstone of the new Wallace Elks Temple was held on Sunday, October 5, 1924. Formal opening and dedication of the building was June 6, 1925. There were 32 charter members when Coeur d'Alene Lodge No. 331 (name changed to Wallace Lodge No. 331, October 13, 1910) was instituted on January 4, 1896, W. S. Haskins was elected the first exalted ruler. Members met in the old Masonic Opera House until May 23, 1906, when the lodge dedicated its first temple location on Bank street later known as the Labor Temple.

BS X746a (357-1) Elk's Temple (02) – 1/06/1925

BS X746b (356-10) Wallace – Elk's Temple – 1925



8. ELKS TEMPLE No. 331 (1924), 419 CEDAR STREET. Designed in Second Renaissance Real style by Spokane architect Charles I. Carpenter. Dedicated June 6, 1925. The lodge voted in 1927 that charitable, patriotic and civic organizations would be permitted free use of the upper floor of the Temple. There was peak membership of 1,250 in the 1950s.

Wallace Elks lodge begins

'It was certain it would do the county much good,' said Haskins, founder

W.S. (Billy) Haskins was the first mayor of Wallace, the first state mining inspector and the founder of the Wallace Elks Lodge.

He was the owner of the historic Black Bear mine and one of the owners in the Helena-Frisco group in the early days. He sold his mining interests for a large sum of money and left Wallace for California in 1898. He returned to visit Wallace 11 years later in 1909 and was interviewed by *The Idaho Press* on his early recollections.

"I was elected mayor of Wallace on a municipal ownership platform in 1892, just prior to the hard times. The people wanted the city to own its lighting and water plant, and we would have won out if the panic had not occurred at that time. On account of the stringency in the money market we could not dispose of the bonds. It was the intent of the company to take the water from the river between here and Mullan. I served only one term as mayor.

"It was in 1895 that the Wallace Elks Lodge was founded. It was just after the panic and labor troubles and everything was mighty quiet in the Coeur d'Alenes at that time. I belonged to the Elks in another city and I had reached the conclusion that it would be a mighty good thing for the county if we organized a lodge here.

"After thinking the matter over I went to George Steward and asked him if he would come in. He replied that we had too many lodges in Wallace and didn't see how another could exist. I then explained to him how it was different than most other lodges and that it was certain that it would do the county much good. I then asked him if he would come in if Ed Moffitt would join the order and he said that he would. I then went to Moffitt and after he had looked into the question thoroughly he signed the membership roll. Mr. Steward then signed and it was but a short time until we had more than 30 signers.

"For several weeks we had Lyman Wood busy preparing paraphernalia to be used in the initiation ceremonies and he did himself proud. We sure had a warm time the night of initiation. Members of the Moscow Elks lodge came here to conduct the ceremonies. It was but a short time till men who were enemies became friends, simply due to the fact that they had joined the order."

Mr. Haskins at that time was granted a life membership in the lodge.

Continuing his recollections, Haskins said he was appointed state mine inspector by Governor McConnell and served one term. Soon afterwards the position became elective.

"I was a member of the first Wallace fire department and was a member of the team that won the first hose race. It was against Wardner, I believe. I also recall that I aided in forming the first band organized in Wallace.

"It was in 1886 that I came to Wallace, but I was a pioneer of the North Side, going to Eagle City in January, 1884. I went over from Evolution (near present site of Osburn) and the mercury was 27 below zero. I was on the North Side but a short time, however. Before going to Eagle City I had been at Trout Creek, Montana."

A real district pioneer, Haskins lived out his days in Oakland, Calif.

Temple rich in history

By WENDELL BRAINARD
The News-Press

With the Idaho State Elks convention going on in Wallace, it is interesting to note that the Wallace Elks Temple was dedicated on May 23, 1906.

The dedication story was carried in The Idaho Press of that date as follows:

"The Elks owned Wallace on Wednesday when the new temple was formally dedicated. They entertained about 175 visiting members of the order, 148 of whom came up on the special train from Spokane and returned on Thursday morning.

"The day's exercises began with the formal reception of the visitors at the Northern Pacific Depot, from which they were escorted to the hall through flag-lined streets by almost the entire local membership.

"After refreshments at the club rooms the visitors adjoined to lunch and reassembled in the temple for the dedication exercises. Major Woods had been appointed by the deputy grand exalted ruler to act in his place and presided throughout the ceremony. The features of this were the special ritual for the occasion, an oration by Professor J.W. Daniels and selections by the Spokane Elk's quartet.

"At the evening session the officers of the Spokane lodge took charge and initiated 17 candidates: C.W. Rogers, William P. Bean, James A. Bean, A.W. Wyman, R.W. Seideman and H.J. Seideman of Mullan; C.A. Gordon, Charles E. Sears, E.L. Wallace, Frank Murphy, Hugh Toole, C.W. Beale, Chris Pftzenmeir, W.A. Smith, J.L. Bayne and Herman Weickert of Wallace; H.L. Smith of Black Bear.

"The business portion of the town was gaily decorated in honor of the visitors. Bank and Sixth Streets were draped with immense American flags and flags were also displayed lavishly from almost every block in town. Some of the mercantile establishements dressed their windows very tastefully in the Elk's colors and made pretty displays of their goods.

"The Press office was neatly draped in purple and white."

(An original poem for B.P.O. Elks.)

Some twenty years ago, or more,
Where this fair city towers,
Roamed many lordly forest kings
Through sunshine and through showers.
At eve the antlered elk came down
From each surrounding hill,
And from the purling mountain streams
Each one would drink his fill.
But now, alas, those day are gone,
The kingly elk have flown,
For white men came to make their place.
Advancement claimed its own.
Of late some modern Elk have come
With does and fawns to house,
Long since men chased the quadrupeds
Into the wilds to browse.
A Temple proudly rears its head
Where antlered herds held sway
Where gnomes the hills' rich treasure held
Like wounded stag at bay.
But now the hills yield up their store,
The gnomes have long since fled;
And now the mountain streams, alas,
Are colored drab with lead.
Although the biped clan have scared
The horned ones far away,
The antler heads are clearer, oft,
When one comes the dawn of day.
And though the forest now is dead,
And muddy each pure rill,
The Elk of this our latter day
Still often drink their fill.
And though at times convivial,
And given o'er to mirth,
Of all the people whom I know
They are The Best On Earth.

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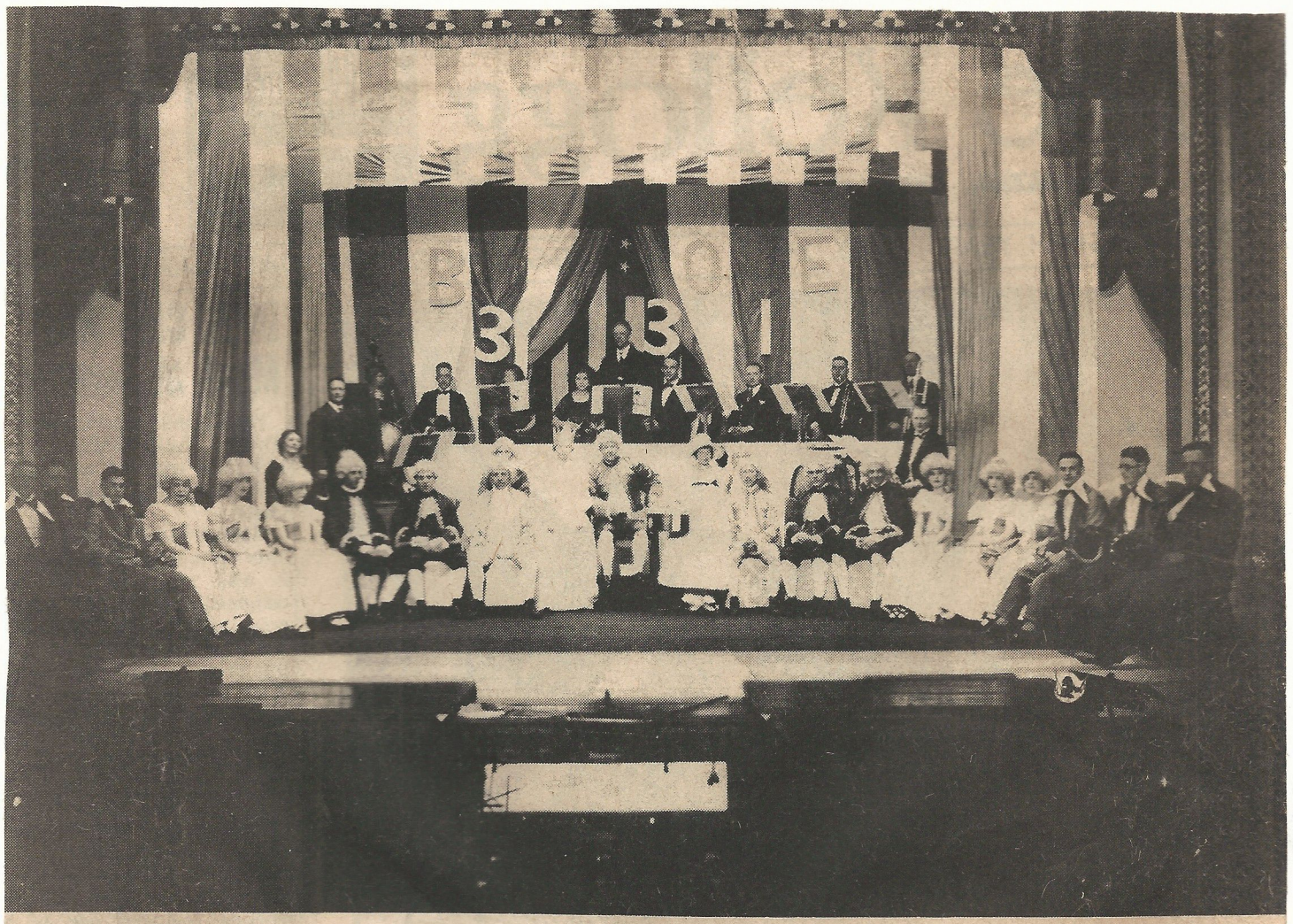


Minstrel Show Sponsored by Wallace Elks Lodge

This photo from a collection of Frank Peila shows elaborate costumes that were used in a show produced in the old Grand Theatre of Wallace by Wallace Elks Lodge No. 331.
(Photo courtesy of Frank Peila)

BS B64-2 (87-4) Congregational Church (02) - 1915

BS B64-1 (87-3) Congregational Church (010 – 1915

Bs b121-2 (87-6) Congregational Church (04) – 1920

BS B64-3 (87-5 Congregational Church (03) – 1945

BS B403-2 (76-8) Congregational Church (02) – 1951

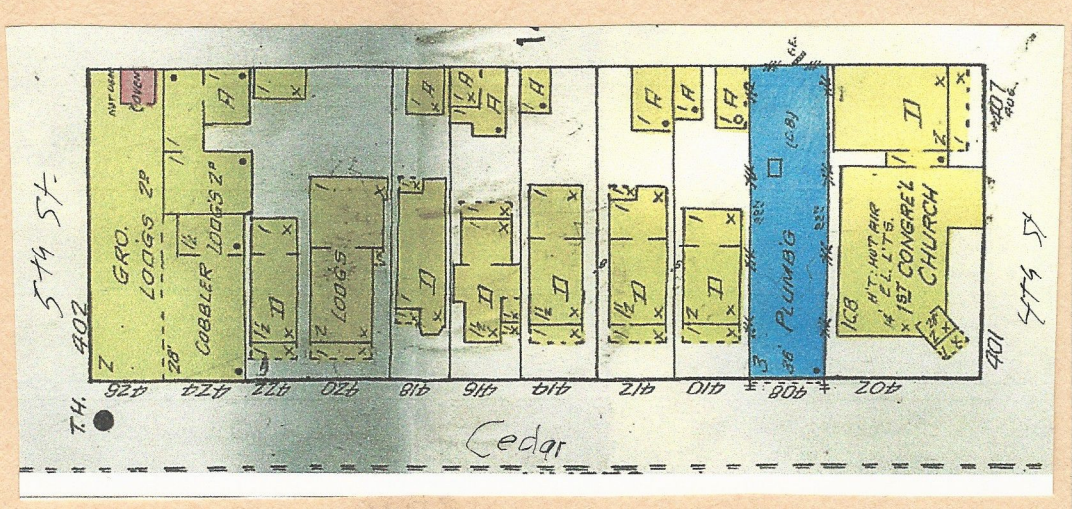
BS B403-1 (76-7) (01) Cedar Street in Wallace -1951

BS A262 (372-10) Wallace, Stimpson Plumbing and Heating - 1908 –

BS B221-3 (321) 1939

BS B221-11 (004-2) 1939 Elks Roundup Parade –(03) – 9-16-1939 -

BS B364-4 (100-1) Eagles Parade (18) - 5-01-45 =



20

T - 37 - 26 Snow and Dog and Cars, 27 Dec. 1937

T - 33 - 14 Women Marching in VFW Parade, Cedar

BS B445-3 (284-3) Snow on Cedar Street (01) - nd –

W5-Cdr-c-42 snow p

BS A238 (168-2) Horse Drawn Sleigh (Mr. Stewart) -1900 -

BS B445-5 (284-5) Snow on Cedar Street (03) - nd –

Milk was guaranteed cold on delivery back in the winter of 1909 when this picture was taken on Cedar Street. Sitting in the driver's seat of the delivery wagon is E. F. Gentry who was owner of the City Dairy at that time. With him is John Weigele, who worked as his helper in making deliveries throughout the area. The site of the City Dairy still remains on the old road toward Mullan outside the city limits. The barn that Mr. Gentry built in 1919 still stands at the location. — Photo Courtesy of Mr. E. F. Gentry.

Cedar 1908

Kicking

Back in 1909, *The Idaho Press*, published in Wallace, carried a front page story with the headline: "HUSBAND'S DUTY IS TO KICK WIFE." The story went as follows: "That it is the duty of a husband to kick his wife all she can stand every month is the belief of Julius A. Heath of Wardner, according to the complaint of Lizzie A. Heath filed in district court today.

"She declares that she is in fear of her life on account of the trouble and the former brutalities which she alleges she has been subjected to by him. According to the complaint, her husband threw a bucket of cold water on her one cold day in winter, drenching her clothing to the skin. She was rendered so cold and shivering that she declares she contracted pneumonia and was ill three months.

"She further asserts that he threw a salt shaker which was filled with salt at her. This barely grazed her head but inflicted grievious mental suffering and fear for her personal safety.

"In February, 1909, she avers (contends) that she was violently assaulted and scratched in the face by her husband who tore pieces of flesh from her chin with his nails and inflicted other grievious injuries. She also complained that her husband clutched her by the throat, choking her so that she nearly lost consciousness and left painful bruises and black and blue marks upon her body.

"She asserts she is suffering from heart trouble and is no longer able to defend herself against the assaults of her husband. She also alleges that she contracted a loathsome disease from him.

"She asks for a divorce and temporary alimony of $45, $100 attorney fees and $75 suit money."

The judge issued a restraining order to prevent the husband from disposing of any community property and the divorce was granted.

'Talkies' were shown

The corner of Cedar and Fifth in Wallace looked like this in the late 1920s with the Grand Theater and Squeeze Inn being popular entertainment sites in the community.

This was the time that the first talking movies were coming out and the newspapers ads in the **Wallace Press-Times** always emphasized this fact. For instance ,the July 30, 1929, ad announced "The Squall" playing at the Grand starring Alice Joyce, Myrna Loy and Zazu Pitts, **with 100 percent talking.**

A little later the Grand ad in the Aug. 13 paper publicized "Gentlemen of the Press" with Walter Huston, **a TALKING picture**

BOOK 1958

CEDAR N. side

T-

'Talking movies' make their debut

While real talking movies didn't hit the Inland Empire until the late 1920s when "The Desert Song" was showing in Spokane, Wallace residents were well ahead of that date.

According to The Wallace Press-Times of November 1916, the Grand Theater there advertised: "Special Attraction - Renfax Singing and Dancing and Talking Motion Pictures!" It went on to say that it was an attraction that will please both old and young, perfect in synchromism and a decided novelty.

"The silent drama is made to speak. The dialogue is carried out so that the illusion is perfect. The shadow actors seem really to speak.

"Renfax musical talking pictures are the latest and best development in talking motion pictures and are superior to anything of a like nature ever seen in Wallace. Don't fail to see and hear this, the greatest of all inventions. They satisfy. Bring the children. They'll enjoy it too."

Admission was 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children.

Another ad featured a free matinee at the Grand Theatre for women only: "Corsets Fitted in Moving Pictures." "A treat is in store for the ladies of Wallace. Through special arrangement with the H.W. Gossard Co. we will show an intensely interesting film story entitled 'The Social key,' produced by the Essanay Film Co. of Chicago picturing Gossard Corset on Living Models."

Otterson's Store sponsored the show and said: "See how nice women with ordinary figures obtain charming, graceful figure line with correctly fitted Gossard Corsets. Mothers are urged to bring their daughters, as this picture is equally delightful to young girls."

Otterson's was also advertising "The Daintiest Underwer from the Phillippine Islands."

The same paper quoted MJB Coffee at $1.50 for 5-lb tins; Popular Sheet Music at 15 cents per copy or 7 for a dollar; None Such Mince Meat at 12 to 15 cents per package.

Kelly & Wilson's Garage offered a 1915 used E.M.F. five-passenger car in good condition for $350.00.

Vinqs Cigar Store advertised "Clear Havana Cigars For Five Cents."

Quinn Hot Springs, Mont., advertised that trains left St. Regis Junction every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Rates at the springs were $12 and $14 per week. M.E. Quinn was proprietor.

The want ad section of the paper had these ads:

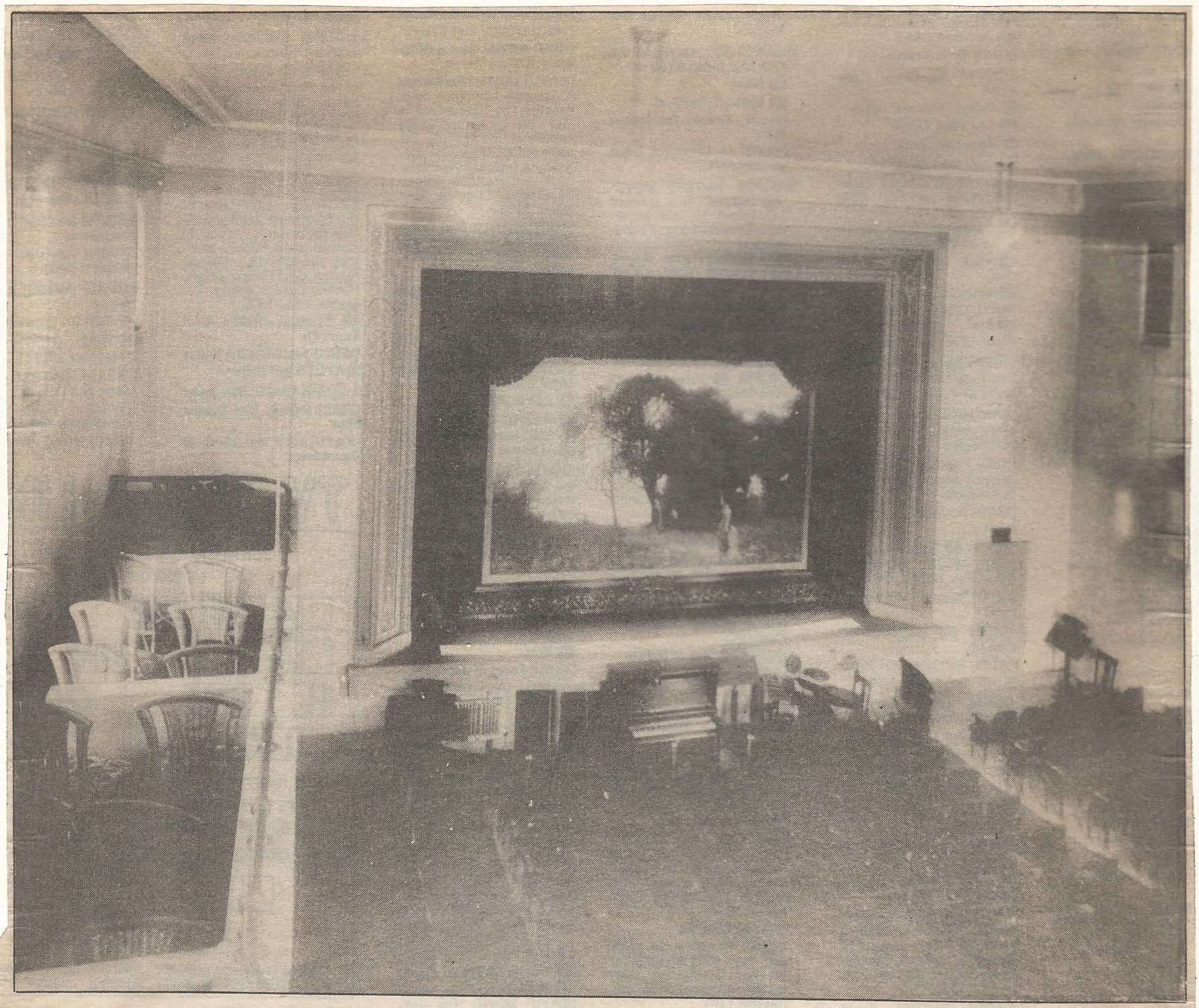
- "Wanted — Good Girls. 320 Cedar."
- "For Rent — Furnished cabin near Hecla Mine. Inquire at Lemieux Store, Burke, $10.00 per month."
- "Found — A roll of Greenbacks. Owners can have same by proving property at Charles W. Gibbs, the Leading Jeweler."

Several issues later, the Grand Theater was advertising Norma Talmage in "The Devil's Needle." On the same program was Bobbie Vernon and Gloria Swanson in "The Danger Girl."

The Boome Auto Co. offered "Two 1916 Fords For Sale, good as new."

In news of that day, Charles E. Huges had just conceded the election of President Wilson; Col. T. R. Roosevelt had just accepted the honorary presidency of the League of Neutral Nations, and famous novelist Jack London has just died at the age of 41.

In sports news, the University of Washington Husky football team had gone on strike because the faculty had barred William Grimm of Centralia from further playing because he allegedly had copied another student's paper in an examination.



Interior of Grand Theatre

X 101 b (W187)

Early day theatres, such as this interior view of the Grand in Wallace, featured an orchestra area in front and large draperies around the stage. In this scene a large curtain with a false frame surrounded a picture that was in place before the beginning of the silent movies or other scheduled stage entertainment. The curtain was rolled up when it was time for the show to commence. Sound was first added to the movies in the late '20s.

The orchestra pit, as it was called, had a railing around the musicians and was usually somewhat lower than the other floor area at this point. Advertising was frequently displayed around the sides of the stage but is not evident in this picture.

The special seating along the side of the theatre was called the loge area and commanded a higher priced ticket than the seats below.

This picture was probably taken in the teens or 1920s. The Grand Theatre was located on Cedar Street in Wallace between 5th and 6th streets.

Looking through old issues of the *Wallace Press Times* we find featured at the Grand on Nov. 8, 1916, "The Half Breed," starring Douglas Fairbanks. On Oct. 29, 1927, the movie being shown was "Knockout Reilly" featuring Richard Dix. In January of 1934 Jimmy Durante was starring in "Meet the Baron" and local Wallace girl Lana Turner was opening Oct. 5, 1940, in "We Who are Young." (Photo courtesy of Wallace Public Library.)

The Grand Theatre page at PSTOS says that the house was located on Cedar Street. A 1915 magazine item gave the location as Cedar and 5th. One of the photos at PSTOS shows that the theater building was the first structure in the 500 block, so the entrance was probably 503 Cedar. The site is now a parking lot.

The Grand Theatre was built in 1915, and opened November 10 that year. An article about the opening of the house appeared in the January 1, 1916, issue of *The Moving Picture World*. The Grand Theatre was designed by Spokane architect Lewis R. Stritesky.

Construction must have been rapid, as an announcement that Stritesky was preparing plans for the theater appeared in *The Moving Picture World* of August 14, 1915. Originally intended as a movie house, stage facilities were added to the plans when the town's Masonic Temple Opera House was destroyed by fire.

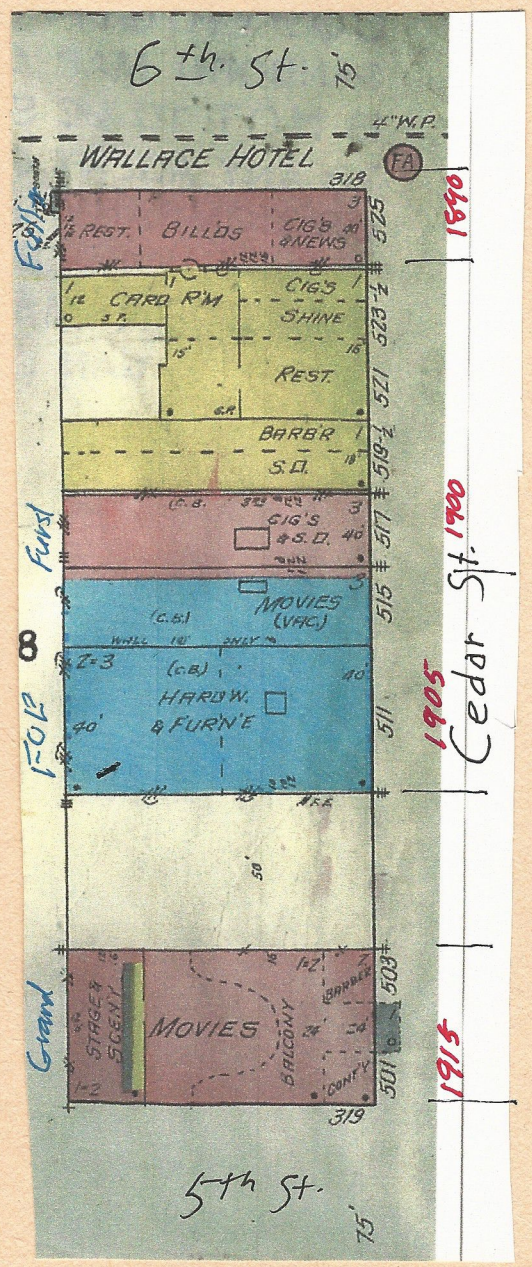
Add'l Page Interior

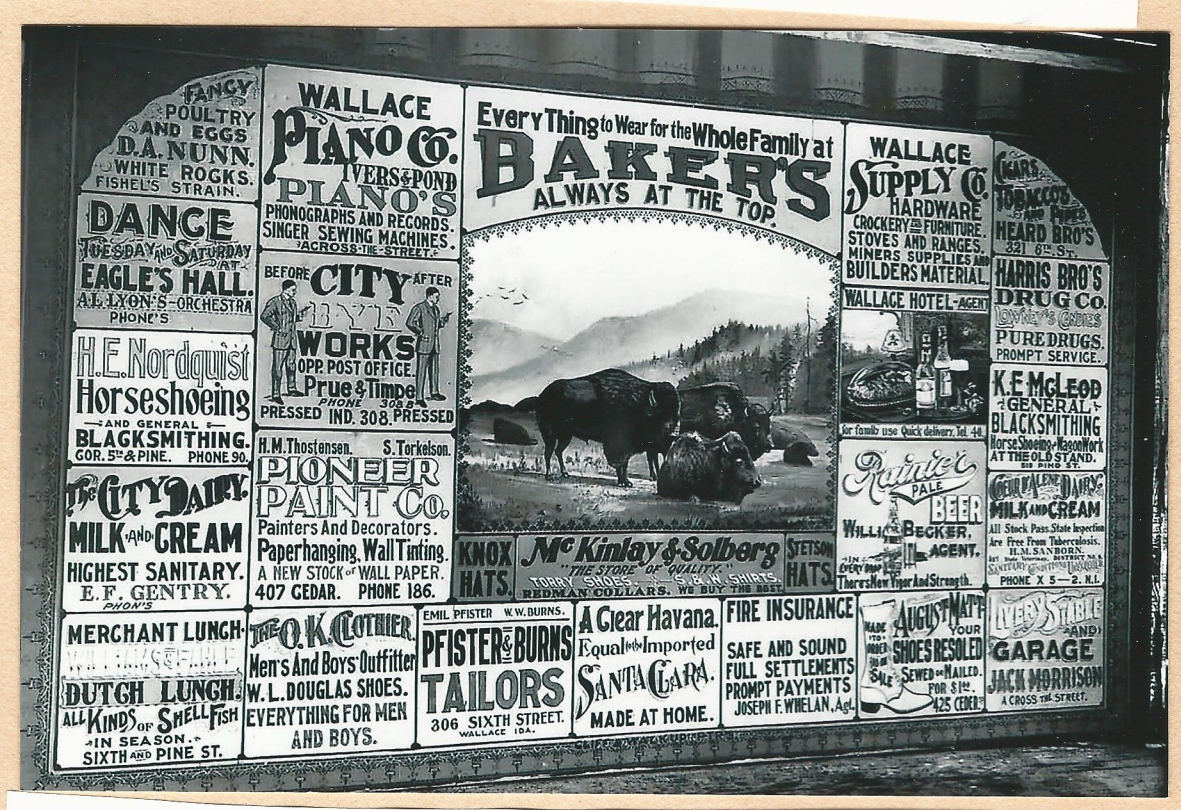
b5 X 102 b (992)

1916

24

BS X101a (362-5) Wallace (02) -Grand Theater – 1910

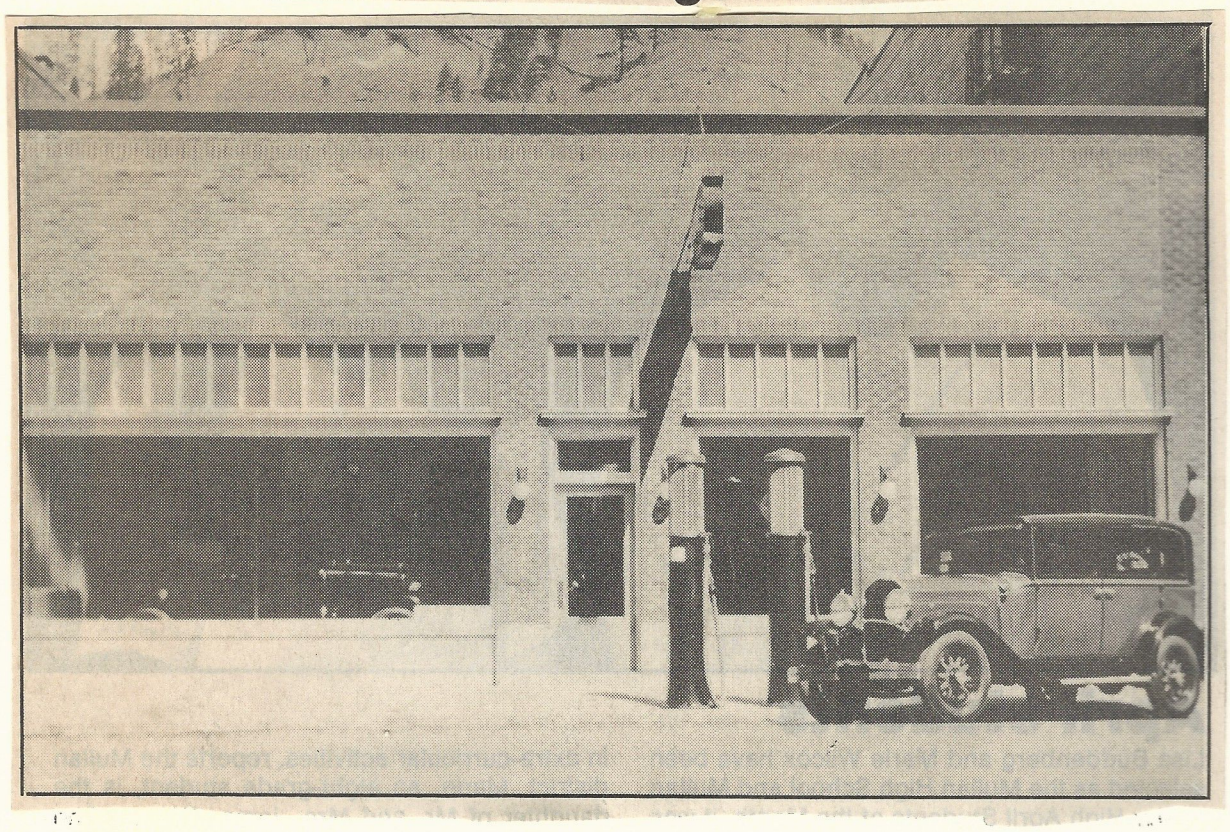




BS X100 (362-4) Wallace (01) -Grand Theater – 1910

BS X464 (349-8) (02) Wallace -Grand -1916

A.E. Frank Garage in 1929



This was reported to be the A.E. (Andy) Frank Garage at 507 Cedar St. in Wallace in 1929. The four-door sedan parked in front was a Chrysler model of that time. Viewers will note that the back doors in this period car opened from the front of the door. The gasoline pumps pictured were just that — pumps. There was a handle on the side of the pump that was moved back and forth to pump the gasoline into the top chamber, where it could be viewed in a glass cylinder that was marked to show the number of gallons and emptied into the automobile gas tank by gravity flow.

A review of 1929 issues of the Wallace Press-Times reveals advertisements from several auto dealerships in the Wallace and Mullan area. One was for Frank's Auto Repair Shop, which could be the garage pictured, and another was the Walter J. Frank Garage which featured the Essex automobile. Since no addresses were given in the ads it is unclear whether these garages were one and the same.

Other Wallace garages of this period included the Stokke Motors, featuring the Whippet; the Wallace Garage, featuring the Durant and Graham-Paige autos; and the Yellowstone Trail Garage, which handled the Plymouth and Studebaker car lines.

In Mullan there were two garages advertising in the Press-Times. One was the R.W. Haines Garage which offered the DeSoto Six. The other was the Taylor Motor Co., which sold the Oakland auto.

The Frank garage pictured is currently owned by Bill Zanetti of Silverton. (Photo courtesy of Wallace Public Library)

BS B266-8 (110-8) Elks Parade (21) - 6-6-15 –

1905

Wallace Aerie No. 54, F.O.E. cites city's historical past

A souvenir publication heralding dedication of the Wallace Eagles Lodge, June 21, 1906, says the beauty of Wallace is proverbial, but it is not its greatest attraction. "It is equalled, if not surpassed by the hospitality of its people."

And here is where the Wallace Aerie No. 54, Fraternal Order of Eagles shines, said the author, presumably Worthy President of that time, Hugh Toole. "They take off their hats to no lodge or fraternity when it comes to entertaining. The way they 'show their friends a good time' is not slow. To be once entertained by the Fraternal Order of Eagles is to have registered on the tablets of your memory an event so pleasant and enjoyable that the ravages of father time cannot efface it, not the trials and vicissitudes of life dim its luster... to those whose later years may be clouded by cares and sorrows, such an event will be as an oasis in the Sahara desert."

Time changes all things but the sincerity and philosophy practiced by our old timers is something to behold. At the time, the Fraternal Order of Eagles was not only new among fraternal orders but it was new in many other ways. Having broken away from many established precedents, it practically stood alone in the roster of social, secret and fraternal organizations. Toole said "it rests upon a foundation on whose corner stone is inscribed 'for the uplifting of mankind' — not of the select few, but of all, regardless of occupation, religion or politics, so long as he is a man with a heart and soul worthy of its efforts." It only asks that he might be upright and honorable in all his dealings with himself and his fellow men, he added.

The Wallace Aerie No. 54, FOE was established officially Feb. 18, 1900, with a charter membership of 54. Its growth during the six years of its existence (prior to dedication of the new lodge) was considered phenomenal and substantial, with 420 members in good standing, "including the most representative citizens of Wallace." The building was said at the time to have cost $40,000, with the "propserity of Wallace Aerie traced directly to the harmony and unanimity among its members."

The chair of the Worthy President was occupied by many prominent gentlemen, who are still remembered today. A. D. McKinlay, was the first President, followed by L. L. Sweet, James R. Sovereign, Herman J. Rossi who was Mayor at the time of dedication, and Emil Pfister.

The souvenir edition of 106 pages became the possession recently of William Clayton Smith, of Osburn, and contains some interesting notes of the time. For instance, a fire in July 1890 destroyed every business in Wallace. "Disastrous as it was to many citizens, it in reality marked the beginning of the permanent growth of the town." At the time Wallace had a population of 3,000... the swamp had been reclaimed and the entire townsite was high and dry... handsome business blocks and beautiful homes are the distinguishing features of this little city nestling in "the clasp of the emerald mountains." The city was equipped with a splendid light and water system, perfect sewerage, an efficient fire department, free mail delivery and up-to-date telephone and cab service.

"The beauty of its surroundings and its superior advantages as a business point render it a most desirable spot for those seeking a new location."

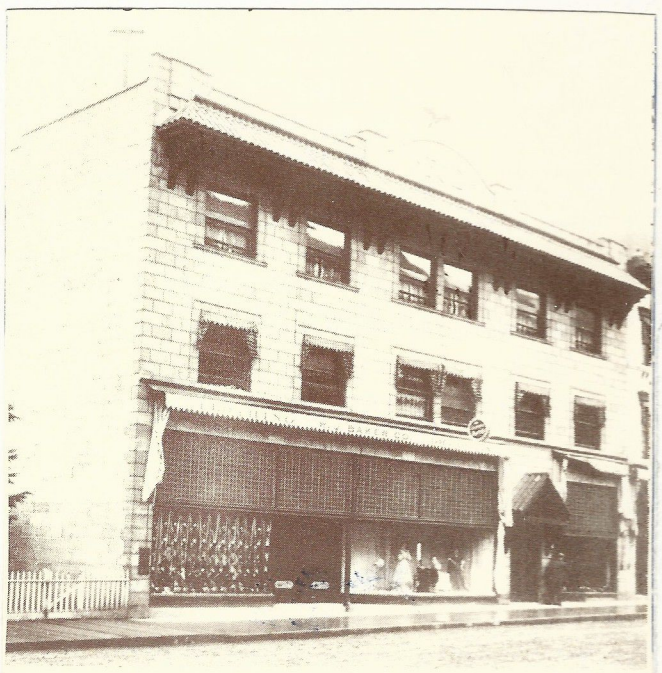
Eight mines, (Federal Mining & Smelting company's four mines — Standard, Mammoth, Tiger-Poorman, Morning and Empire State — the Bunker Hill & Sullivan, Hercules, Hecla and Snowstorm) for 1905, earned net profits amounting to $4,506,436, equivalent to an average annual net earning for each mine of $563,304.50. The total number of men employed was 2275, with Federal — 1400; Bunker Hill, 450; Snowstorm... 150; Hecla, 140; Hercules... 135. The actual working days of each miner for the year was 335 and their combined wages for the year amounted to $2,751,271.

The per capita annual net earnings of each for year was $1,980.85, their average daily wage being $3.60, which it was stated "is as high a wage scale as obtains in any metal mining camp in the United States.

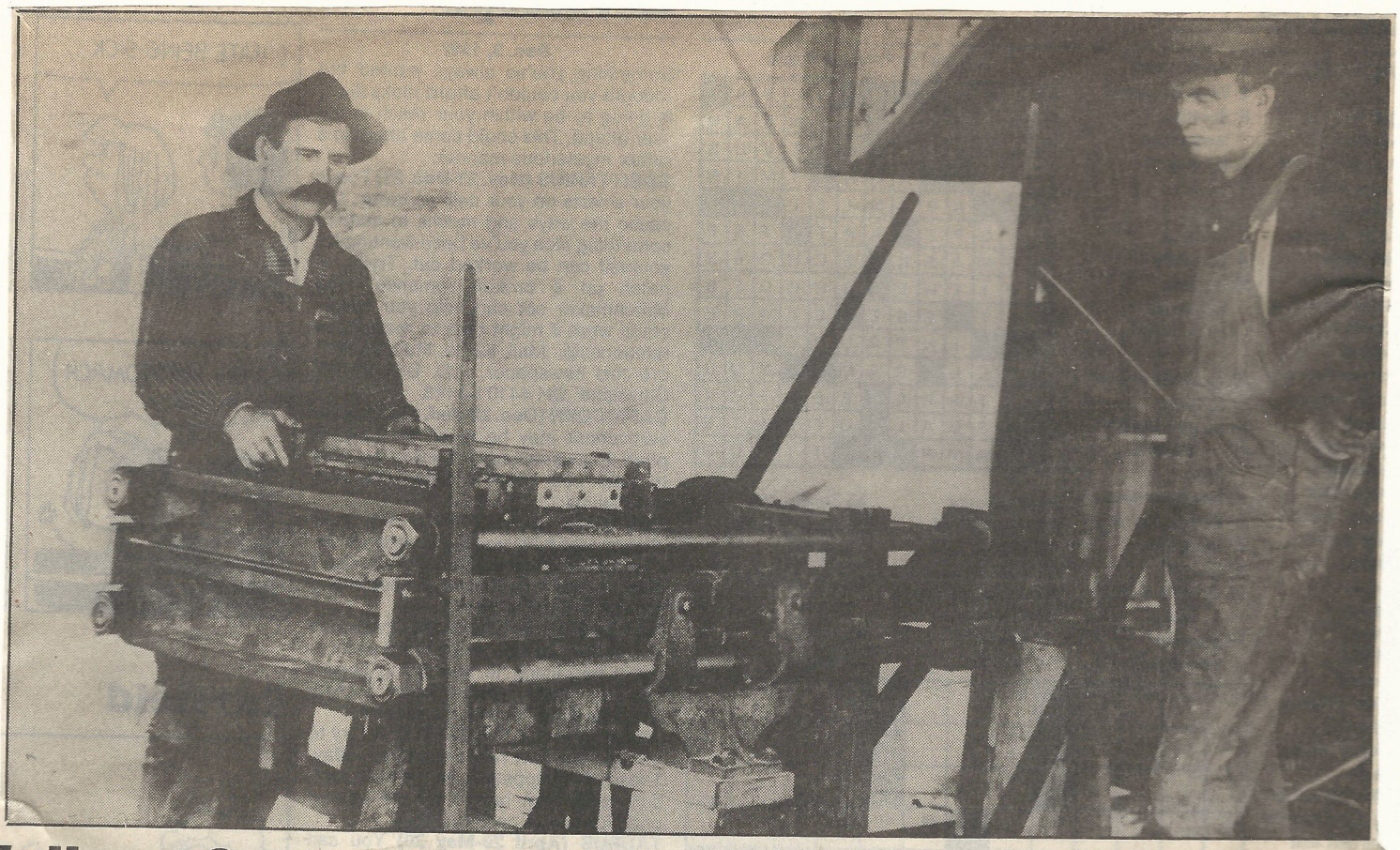
By comparison, the tons of ore extracted in 1905 was 1,470,000 having value at mine of $9.18 per ton. New mines opened at the time to the stage of initial production were the Tamarack & Chesapeak, the Black Horse, the Success, the Bear Top, Monarch, Stewart, Rex., California Consolidated and the Monitor, "all having the earmarks of genuine bonanzas."

Our local chapter is rich in tradition and history as well. It was incorporated back in May of 1900. They started with the Aerie Number 54, which meant they were the 54th chapter ever to be incorporated. Coincidentally, they had just 54 members to start with. They started on their building in 1903, finished it in 1905, and held the dedication in 1906.

Wallace Aerie No. 54, Fraternal Order of Eagles, dedicated their new building at its present site on Cedar Street, June 21, 1906. Cost at the time was approximately $40,000 and membership had grown from its original 54 members in 1900 to 420. The new home was said to be well arranged, well lighted and well ventilated. "It is the equal of any lodge room in the Northwest, both in beauty and convenience," said the Coeur d'Alene souvenir program."



The Eagles building was a clothing and dry goods store in 1908.



Wallace Concrete Works

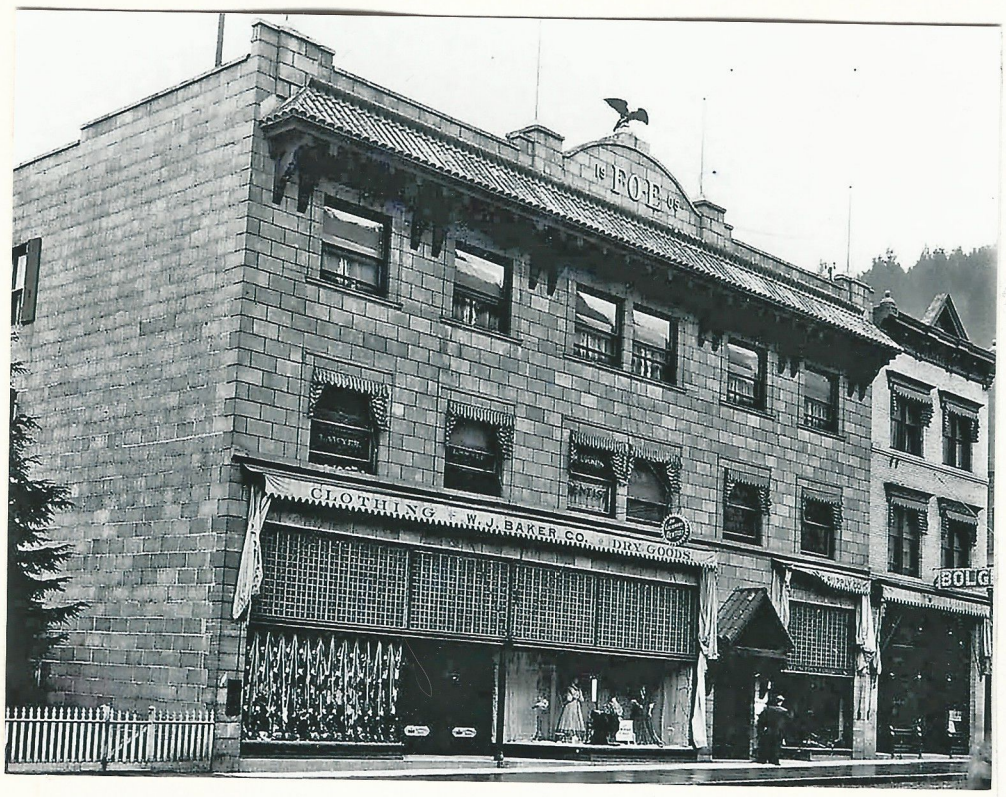
This picture of the machine used to press concrete blocks at the Wallace Concrete Works was probably taken in the period of 1905-1907, as these are the approximate dates this business operated, according to Mrs. John P. Ferguson of Wallace. The business was managed by Norton Beswick, pictured on the left, who was Mrs. Ferguson's father. The man on the right is not identified.

Although quite young at the time, Mrs. Ferguson recalls that concrete blocks pressed at the plant were used in the construction of several Wallace buildings such as the Shoshone County Court House, the Eagles Building, and Sweets Cafe and Hotel, as well as the residences of Mr. Sweet and Herman Rossi, both of whom were investors in the business.

There were six workers employed in the block business, Mrs. Ferguson recalls, with two working the block press pictured. The other employees mixed concrete and handled the finished product. The blocks, when removed from the machine, were set out in the sun to dry, and the excellent quality of the finished product is attested to by the current good condition of the buildings mentioned. (Photo courtesy of Wallace Public Library.)

The World Famous White Machine, Invented by Our Manager and Manufactured by the American Hydraulic Stone Co., is Patented in the United States and 22 Foreign Countries. Making the Finest Blocks, Fire Proof, Light, Strong, Impe... to Heat, Cold, Moisture and Vermin. Warm in Winter, Cool in Summer

10A. EAGLES BUILDING (1905), 515 CEDAR. Galbraith and Hall of Spokane designed the Eagles Lodge hall in 1905. Building employs local concrete block made of tailings from nearby mines and a small amount of silver and gold. Tailings also were used in construction of the county courthouse and street paving.



The Eagles building in 1908 was a clothing and dry good store. Today, with only limited changes, it houses the Wallace District Arts Center.

BS XO75 (356-6) Wallace (02) Eagles Block – 4/01/1908

PRESIDENT, L. L. SWEET
VICE PRESIDENT, GEO. K. GARRETT
SEC'Y-TREAS., HERMAN J. ROSSI
MANAGER, GEO. P. WHITE
SUPERINTENDENT, JOHN BATTS, JR.

Wallace Concrete Co.

LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Concrete Blocks

OF EVERY KIND, SIZE AND DESCRIPTION

CEMENT WALKS, CROSSINGS, RETAINING WALLS, FOUNDATIONS

ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING IN THE CONCRETE LINE

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF IDAHO
PRINCIPAL OFFICE
508 BANK ST.
WALLACE, IDAHO

Wallace, Idaho, Aug. 13th 1906

The Honorable Mayor and Council,

City of Wallace, Idaho.

Gentlemen:--

We beg to submit the following prices for the construction of cement walks as advertised for.

All work to be done according to the requirements of the ordinances affecting the construction of walks and curbing.

For cement walks in residence portions of the City per square foot	20¢
For cement curbing in residence portion, per lineal foot	75 ¢
For cement walks on solid foundations in Business portion per sq. foot	25 ¢
For cement curbing in business portion per linear foot	75 ¢
For cement sidewalks, built over area way, resting on steel girders and re-inforced metal per square foot	60 ¢

All work to be done in first class manner and guaranteed.

All filling required to bring walks up to grade or cutting and hauling of dirt to grade will be charged for extra.

A sufficient bond will be furnished for all work granted us under the above prices.

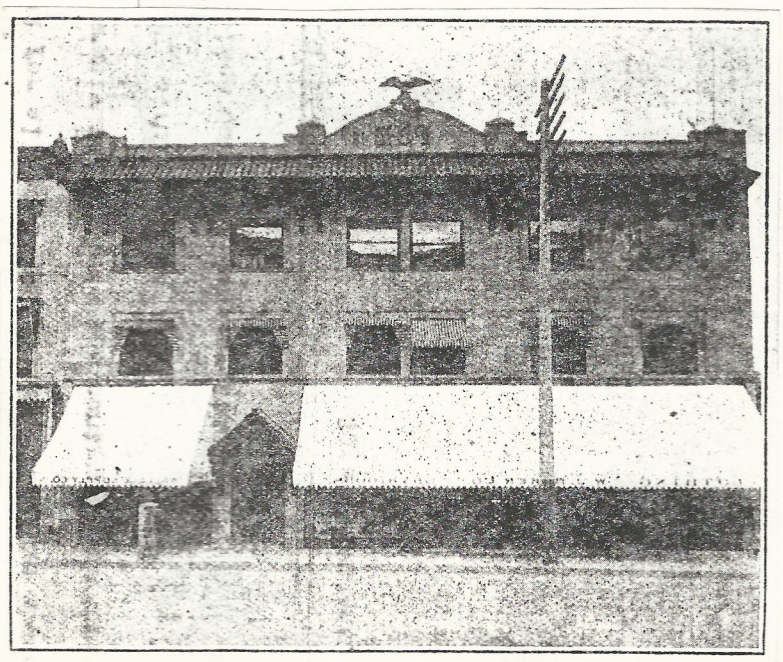
Herewith our check for $500 as a guaranty to complete the contracts advertised for on above prices.

Respectfully Yours

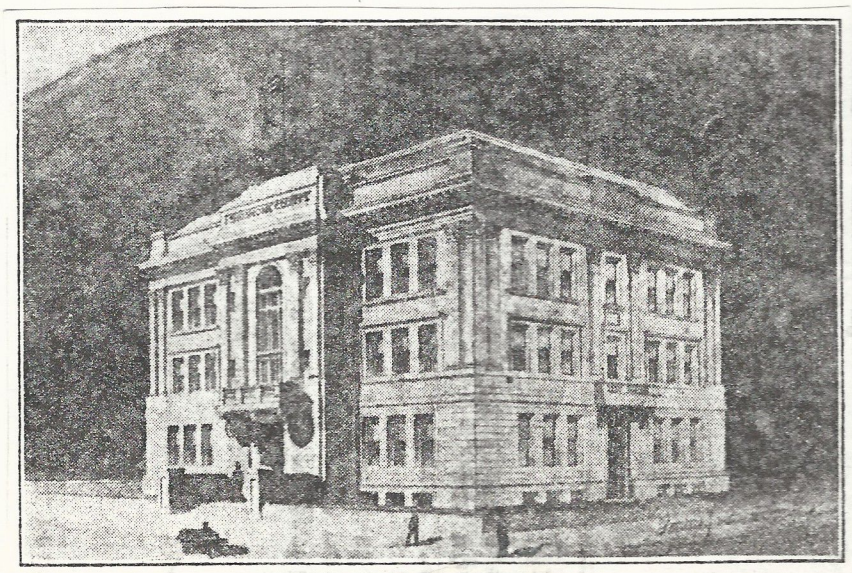
Wallace Concrete Company, Ltd.

By John Batts Jr.

Superintendent.



EAGLES' ASSOCIATION BUILDING. COST $40,000



SHOSHONE COUNTY COURT HOUSE. COST $75,000

Reversed

29

BS X074a (356-8) Wallace (04) – Eagles Block – 1/03/1908 1/1908

BS X076b (356-7) Wallace (03) - Eagles Block – 3/01/1908

BS X 077 (356-4) Wallace – Eagles Block – 5/01/1906

Violence rocked town's red light district during ill-fated Valentine's Day

Editor's note: Much of the information used in this article is from a taped interview Wallace Mining Museum curator John Amonson conducted with former Wallace resident Charles Cloos in July 1990.

For years Cedar Street was the place to go after dark for a little action.

On Valentine's Day, 1951, however, the excitement began at about 5 a.m. By 10:30 that morning two people were dead and two more were injured as the result of a shoot out that began in the Wallace Supply Building (now the Wallace District Art Center).

A then 18-year-old Charles Cloos was waiting on a street corner about a block and a half from the Wallace Supply for his girl friend to come by for breakfast before she went on to school.

At the same time, 33-year-old Wallace resident Gordon Hailstone and Mary Hinton, who worked at the nearby Oxford Cafe, were walking by the Wallace Supply Building.

"We heard an explosion and a small window near the door shattered," the Wallace Press-Times quoted Hinton as saying in a same-day interview. "I still had a hold of (Hailstone's) arm when he was shot and fell in front of me."

Not knowing Hailstone was already dead, another Wallace resident, Willis Maitland, 43, rushed to help Hailstone and was wounded when the man inside the hardware store, 48-year-old John Stoddard, fired another round through a plate glass window. He remained on the sidewalk for about an hour playing possum until he felt it safe to escape.

Within moments several local men were running around with rifles and began firing into the building, Cloos said.

"I don't know if they were deputies," Cloos said. "I think some of them just thought it would be a lot of fun to be in a gun fight."

Soon, 16 law enforcement officers from the Wallace and Kellogg police departments, sheriff's deputies and Idaho State Patrol officers set up in the second floor of the Day Building across the street and other strategic locations near the Wallace Supply.

As former Wallace policeman Bert McGinnis saturated the store front with fire from a Thompson sub machine gun, other officers lobbed tear gas into the building through broken windows. A cutting torch was utilized to cut a hole through the rear door and tear gas was also passed into the building through that entrance.

At times, more than 200 people gathered in the area to watch the drama unfold.

"I was stupid to stand where I was," Cloos said. "But there were several others standing there who were just as stupid."

After several hours of exchanging gun fire, officers decided to go into the building to flush out Stoddard.

According to Cloos, officers on the scene were somewhat reluctant to enter the gas-filled building and were debating the move when local boxing legend Guido (Young Firpo) Bardelli borrowed an officer's gun and made his way into the building through the rear entrance.

Other officers followed and within a few minutes had made their way to the front of the building without seeing Stoddard.

Suddenly the gunman stood up in front of several of the officers, and seemed to be unaware they were in the building.

"I'll bet they (the officers) fired at least a dozen shots from about 10 or 15 feet away and only hit him once," Cloos said.

Although he wasn't dead, the shot hit Stoddard's spine and rendered him harmless.

"The door of the building was too small for them to carry him through, so they just pitched (Stoddard) out and he landed in the street in front of me," Cloos said.

A doctor who had been watching the events checked Stoddard over and ordered police to take him to a hospital.

"They put him on the floor in the back seat of the car and two officers got in front and two got in back with their feet resting on him," Cloos said.

Just as they were leaving for the hospital, a local bar owner stopped the police car to get pictures of the wounded Stoddard with his new motion picture camera, Cloos said.

"They stopped the car and all of the policemen smiled while he took his pictures," Cloos said.

Stoddard was taken to the Providence Hospital where he "uttered profanities" at the officers who shot him, but died without revealing the reason for the shooting.

"That was probably the most exciting thing I remember happening in Wallace," Cloos said.

Bullet holes from the shoot out can still be seen in the floor of the Wallace District Arts Center located at 515 Cedar St.

Fahes

Furst Building

The Furst Building, on Cedar street, was built in 1900. It is a three-story brick block building with cast iron ornamentation and is distinguished by its bracketed cornice and flat arched upper story windows.

Dear Editor,

Apropos of your recent historical photographs, maps, and articles, perhaps a little more history is of interest. In the description under your interesting front page photograph of the Bull Durham ad and of number 4 on the following day's printed map, the name of the building was close, but only phonetically so. Somebody in the Idaho Historical Society must have received the name orally or by phone. At any rate, anyone standing across the street anywhere from Ted's Threads to Gene's Radio may look up at that building's cornice and see the dated, correct name, J. Furst 1900.

Of economic interest, 1900 was a building boom year, close to $100,000 being spent for business houses, warehouses, and additions, $50,000 for residences. John C. Furst built the Furst block, "a fine two-story brick", for $7,000. The Holohan-McKinlay two-story brick cost $20,000; White and Bender brick warehouse, $12,000; Otterson two-story brick, 50x100, $12,000; Heller two-story brick, $7,000; Carl Mallon brick and stone brewery, $6,500.

The bar in the Furst block was reopened following the end of Prohibition and existed until a few years ago as Fahle's. The mahogany bar and back bar with great mirrors was a sight to behold. Stuffed birds and animals perched on every shelf, cabinet, and partition, and old timers' photographs adorned the walls. There was a free (for a time) lunch cabinet and counter at the end of the bar and a pitcher of beer was twenty cents.

10. FURST BUILDING (1900), 517 CEDAR STREET. This building was constructed by John G. Furst, a Norwegian who also operated a saloon in Gem. It has a three-story brick block with bracketed cast iron cornices and additional cast iron in the first story facade. The building has pairs of windows on the second and third stories with projecting window moldings. In the front were a soda fountain and ice cream parlor, in the middle were eight glass-enclosed card rooms, and the back held a dance floor and sandwich bar. On the second and third stories were 41 hotel rooms, some of which were suites. There was an elevator at the back of the building that went to the third floor; it has since been taken out.

But let is return to your photograph. Note that the third story, added many years after the original 1900 construction, is of cement blocks. (The front facing Cedar is of matched brick). But see particularly the Durham bull in the lower right hand corner of the ad. Our younger generations do not know that the poor, pictured animal now seen was for many decades a proud bull before some puritanical group caused his emasculation; their hue and cry forced the tobacco company to spend many thousands of dollars altering all those sings on walls and billboards around the country by painting on the post and fence rail in the right foreground.

Bob Anderson

FAHLE'S HOTEL

517 CEDAR ST. WALLACE, IDAHO

LAST NIGHT

A glittering mirror—a polished bar,
Myriad glasses, straws in jars.
A kind young man all dresed in white
Are my recollections of last night.

A sidewalk narrow—far too long;
A sloppy gutter, a policeman strong,
The slamming door of a jolting hack
Are my recollections of coming back.

The steps were slippery—hard to climb,
Rested often—had lots of time.
An awkward keyhole, a misplaced chair
Informed the folks that I was there.

A heated interior, an aching head;
A seasick man and revolving bed;
Cocktails, fizzes, drinks galore,
I emptied them all on the bedroom floor.

And in the morning came bags of ice,
So necessary in the life of vice;
And when the ice had ceased the pain,
Did I swear off? Nope,

GOT DRUNK AGAIN!

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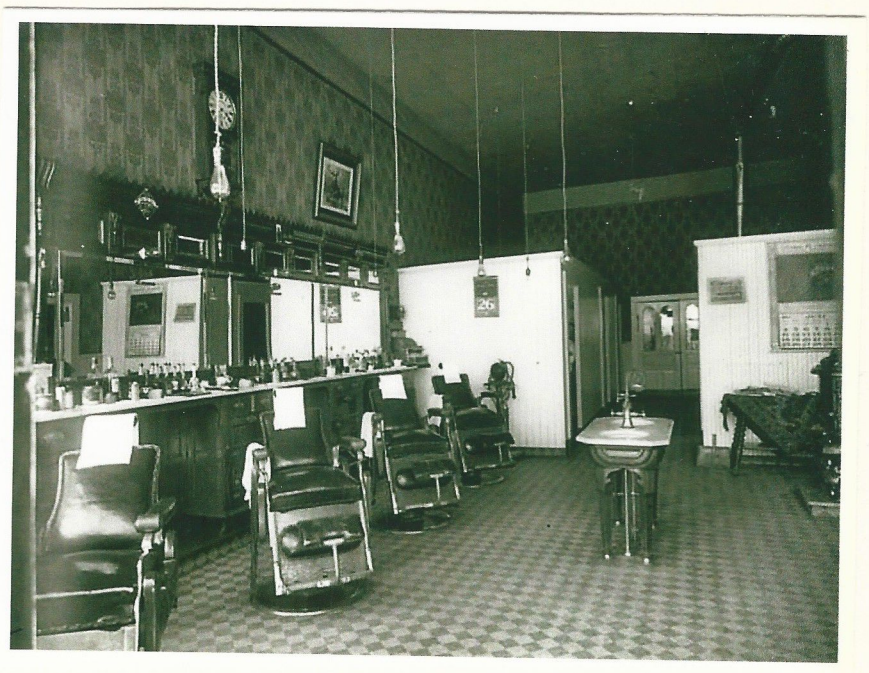
Wallace Hotel

This undated picture shows the bar in the Wallace Hotel, where kegs of beer can be seen stacked along the back wall. Although it may not show up in the reproduced photo, there is a mat covering the floor in front of the footrail and spittoons, perhaps to protect the wooden floor from hobnail boots, although none of the men pictured are wearing work boots. Many early-day photos like this revealed that the men usually dressed up when not at work and the bartenders as well as several of the customers pictured are wearing ties.(Photo courtesy of Wallace Public Library.)

13. WALLACE CORNER/HOTEL (1890), 525 CEDAR STREET. One of the first dozen masonry structures to go up after the 1890 fire, this is the oldest hotel building in Wallace. East side is built out of plumb — the theory is that Wallace burned to the ground and there was a very real need to provide housing for people and commerce. The out-of-plumb mistake was noticed after thousands of bricks had been laid. They did not want to start over so they continued until they straightened it up. This theory is based on the survey of a structural engineer's report. The Wallace Corner housed the first bowling alley for both men and women. May Hutton of Hercules Mine fame ran a restaurant during her early years in Wallace. In the 1920s and '30s, the basement was used as a sports gym for boxing, etc.

bs x 256D



41-1 (W 1427) O.K. Barbers
(240-3)

T - 00 - 01 Bowling Alley – Basement, 1898 - 1901

This picture was taken of the first bowling alley in Wallace, "...at the beginning of the century, 1900 to 1910," according to George W. Tabor, who loaned the photograph. The alley was under the Wallace Corner, and Tabor used to set pins there when he was a boy.

Wallace has history of 8 bowling alleys

(Editor's Note: This is the first of a two-part series on Wallace bowling alleys and its more famous bowlers.)

By Nancy Lee Hanson

There have been eight bowlings alleys in Wallace over the years. A number of residents remember them and the people who used to bowl in them.

The first one was in the basement of the Wallace Corner in the early 1900's and it had two lanes. George Tabor set pins there when he was a boy. After a few years, the building was remodeled and the alleys closed.

The next alley was built in Baker's store, which became the Morrow-Hutton Co. in 1916. The lanes were located where the men's department is now.

Bob Frank remembers one in the Barman Building, now the 610 Cafe. Besides the regular lanes, two were used for duck pins. Mickey Powers and his partners operated the establishment from about 1924 to 1931, according to George Noxon and Harold Powell. John V. Posnick told about Herb Solum, George Hough, Gus Ellars, and Milo Solum starting bowling there.

Hough was an active bowler in the major leagues for over 50 years, Posnick said. Herb Solum also bowled in the city leagues for more than 50 years, and up until the time he died, kept a scrapbook of every match held during those years, Posnick stated.

Posnick also recalled, "Probably the best bowler that ever hit Wallace was Francis (Frank) Gerdes. He bowled over 200 or better every year. He was so good, when he'd miss a spare, everyone would stop and boo."

Bowling alley number four was where Merrill Field's office is now at 615 Cedar St. It was below the Flynn Apartments owned by Dominic Flynn and was called Flynn's Alley. There were four bowling lanes, and it was later turned into a saloon.

The alley next in the sequence was at the Geo. K. Garrett building, which now houses the office of Grebil, Inc., on Pine St. It was torn down when the Phillips 66 station was built.

The Sutherland Livery Stable, located on the now empty lot between Frank's Auto and Pioneer Realty was converted into a bowling alley around 1939 by Frank Feroglia and about a dozen local business men. It remained there until 1950. The equipment was eventually sold to the VFW Club in Plains, Mont.

Cliff Magnuson said this was the spot where he bowled 276. He still has the billfold he won as a prize for becoming a member of the "260 Club."

And it was there Al Schmirler scored 300. Schmirler, who bowled for Fuller Paint Co. and was the captain, bowled the perfect 300 in his second game during his team's final match.

He was the first Wallace bowler to ever attain this triumph and it enabled his team to win first place in the league with a 3198 total high for the year. Schmirler's other scores were 201 and 190 for a total of 691.

Some Elks Club members wanted to put one in the club when construction was begun on the present brick building in 1924. But Herman J. Rossi wouldn't let them do it, according to Mrs. Anne Magnuson. "He said it would make too much noise," she said.

There was never more than one bowling alley operating at the same time, except that the high school located at Pine and Third Streets which was torn down, had both a bowling alley and a swimming pool, Cliff Magnuson remembers.

Posnick said a few years ago the Rainier team consisted of Buff Bonomi, Norman Letchet, Vernon Carlson, George Hough and himself. He told about them winning close to $2,000 with a high of 642 and a 2997 scratch.

"Norman was the best bowler on the team. He took a 4-6 split in the last frame and our team missed out on a 3000 scratch, which had never been bowled in a tournament," Posnick said, and added that the two best bowlers in the area were Gerdes, number one, and Letchet, number two.

The top bowlers, according to George Noxon, were Herb Solum, Gus Ellers, Francis Gerdes, Johnnie Ruebke and the Solum boys. They all had averages over 195, he said.

The present bowling alley is located upstairs in the Albertini Building. It was built by George H. Albertini and his family in 1955 and they constructed the bowling alley, according to Jack Grebil. It was run by George Hough. Grebil believes Wallace had no alleys during the time between the closing of Sutherland's and the opening of Albertini's.

The two brothers, Jack and Don Grebil, purchased the building in January, 1974. Jack Grebil said, "When we took over, we recognized there's not a lot kids can do. We started having the high school physical education classes come over."

Two years ago a junior league was started, something he thinks hadn't been done before. In March they took 12 high school boys to Lewiston to bowl in the North Idaho Bowling Tournament. "Some of them did real well," he said.

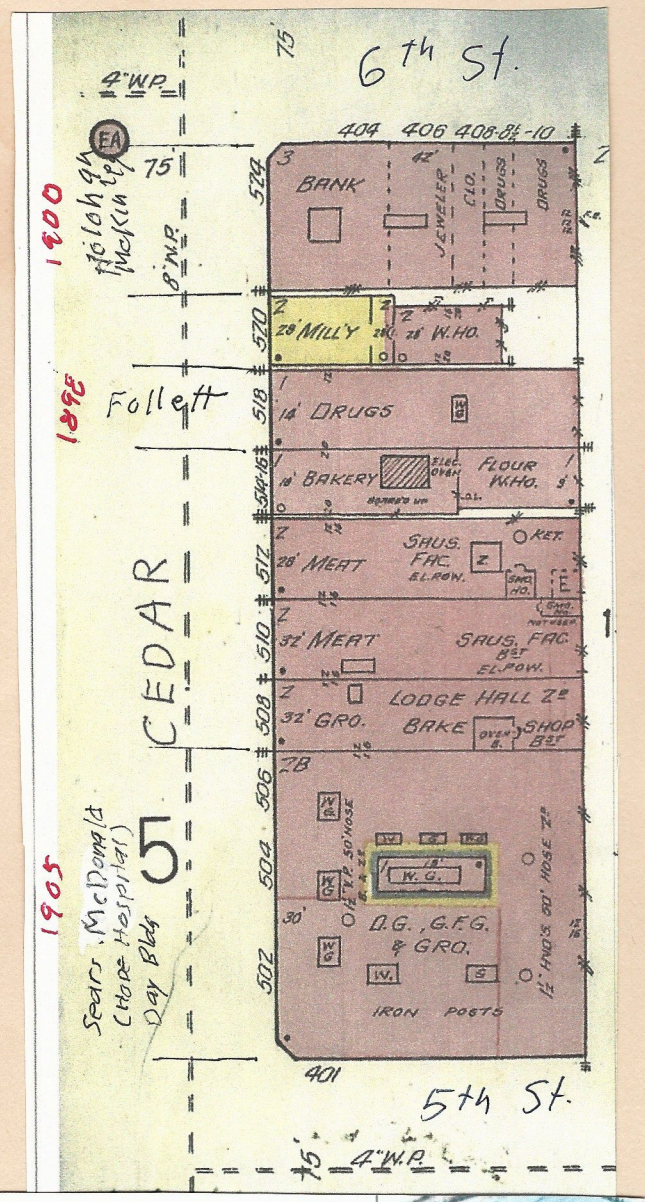
The Grebils built a room upstairs at the bowling alley for young bowlers. "We let them stay as long as they behave. There's no smoking allowed and we've tried to promote the idea of an entertainment center for the whole family," he said.

Here's my little summary of bowling in Wallace that I know of. Th... s w ...lea. from the Spokane papers. Here is a very brief history of the bowling alleys in Wallace according to Spokane newspaper articles that I have. 1898-1901 Picture of alleys in basement of Wallace Hotel/Wallace Corner from the Tabor collection at U of I. 1904-first mention in newspaper articles I have of bowling in Wallace mentions the Wallace Hotel. George Tabor in an interview, said there were 4 lanes in the basement of the Wallace hotel. Said he used to set pins there for 5 cents a game, "no automation and no rack". He said, "you had to work fast". 1907-A 4-lane bowling alley opened in the basement of the newly built Fred Steers/Day/Morrow's building. Article indicates there hadn't been any bowling alleys in Wallace for a while. 1911-4 bowling alleys for sale. 1912-new alleys built in the new Arment building. 1914-bowling alleys in the new high school at the se corner of 3rd and River. I don't know how many lanes there were. 30 Sept. 1914-2 city league teams christened the new lanes in the new high school. The school didn't officially open until Oct. the 29th, so the match was a month before the opening. I don't know if this was an exhibition game or if they bowled there the whole season. 1923-new bowling alleys in Wallace in the 2-story "Barmon building" on Bank Street. 1934-new bowling alleys in the Flynn building. 1939-New 6 lane bowling alley at the se corner of 5th and Pine. That's all I know until George Albertini opened his 6-lane bowling alley on Pine Street.

Press-Times: September 28, 1912, gave me some news today ... a new name for a Wallace bowling alley (Lobby Alleys) and that bowlers in 1912 preferred wooden bowling balls!

All-star contributor

The Lobby Bar was in the Arment Block — present day Silver Corner Bar.

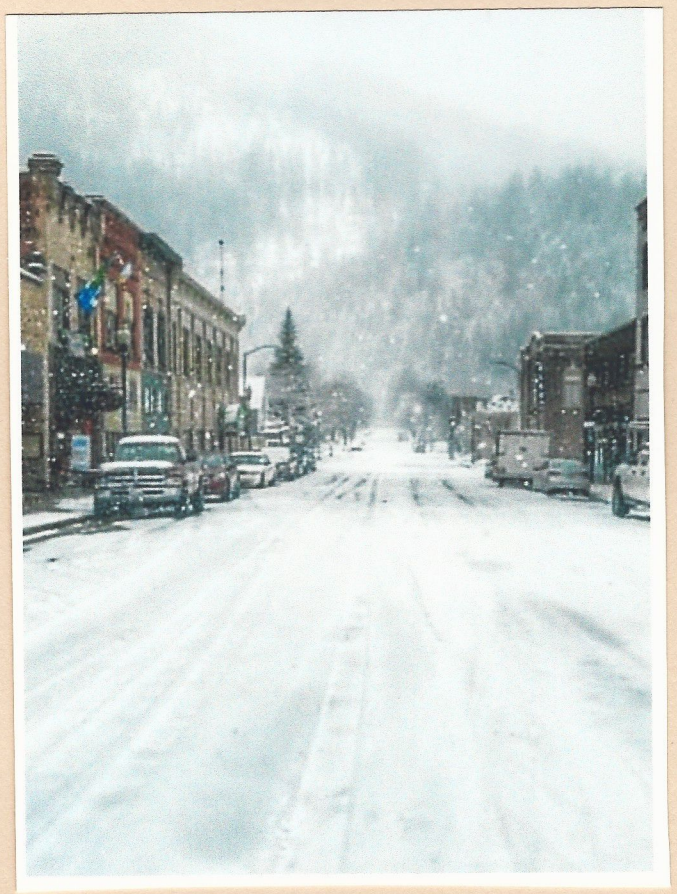


BS B98-1 (304-5) Street Scene (05) (Snow west on Cedar) - 1913

BS B98-2 (304-6) Street Scene (06) (Snow & Child on Cedar) -1913

BS B98-3 (304-4) Street Scene (04) (Snow - Cedar east) - 1913

9. SEARS MCDONALD BUILDING (1905), 500 CEDAR STREET. Built to be the Hope Hospital in 1905, this building later housed a grocery store and dry goods. It became the Brooks Hotel in 1992.



BS B63 (304-9) Street Scene (09) – (East from Fifth Street) - 4-10-19

BS X581n (373-5) Wallace (05) Street Scene (East from Fifth Street) – 190

BS X 581e I373-8) Wallace Street Scene (Cedar Street East) – 1905

4 bay - before 5th added on East End.

BS X108 (303-5) Store Front (Morrows) – 1905

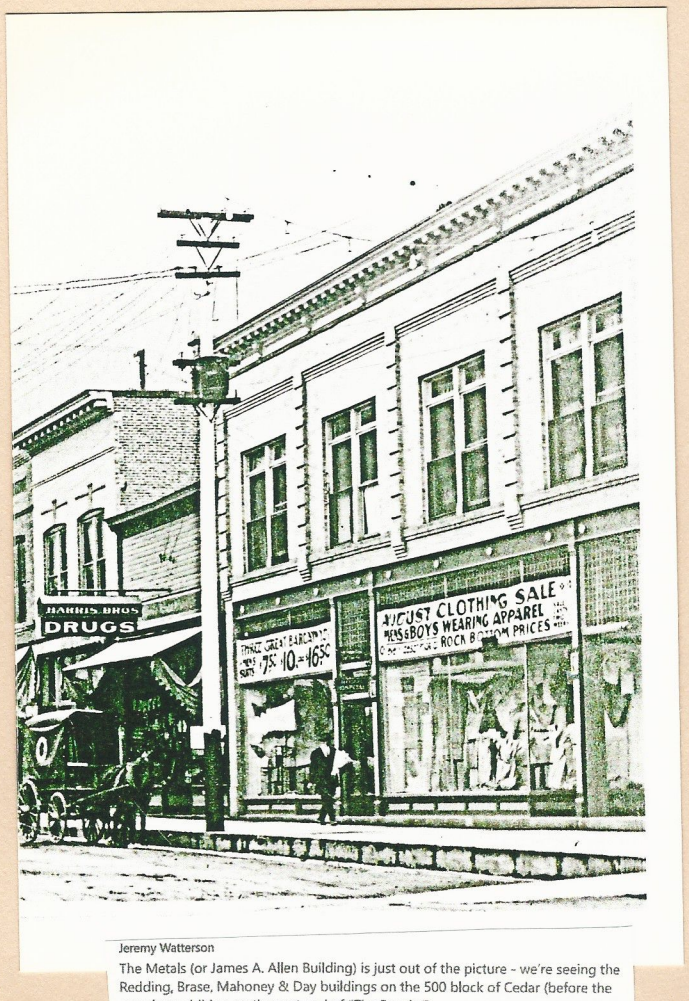
BS X758e (211-8) Morrow Retail Store (12) -1925

BS X758d (211-7) Morrow Retail Store (11) - 1925

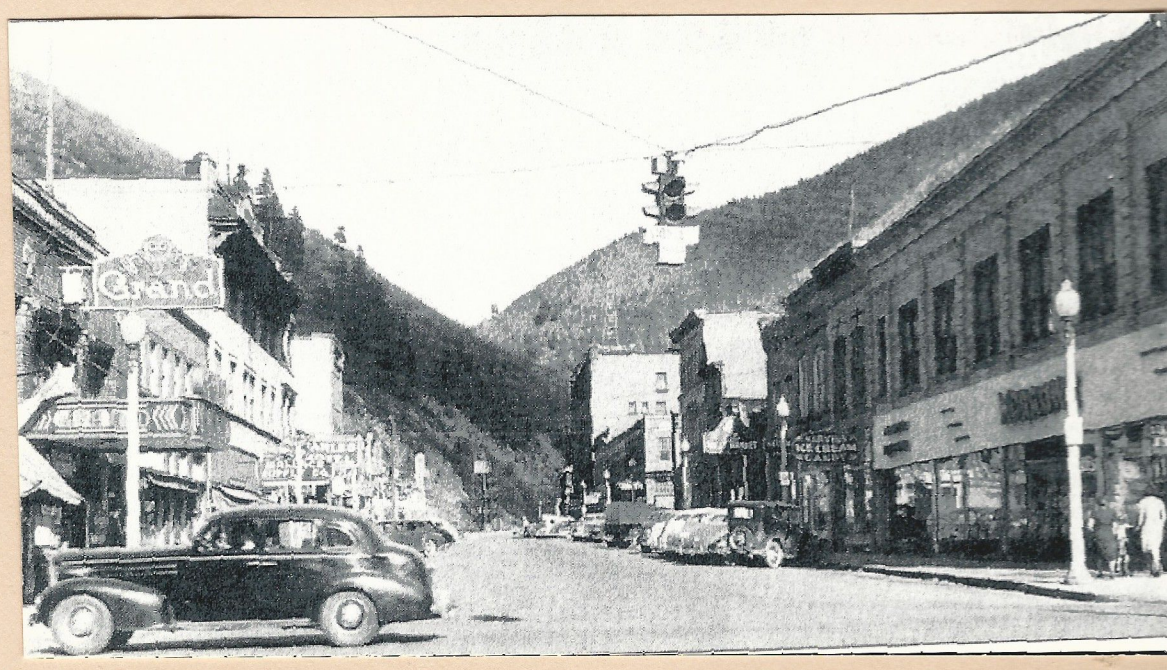
BS B18-1 (76-6) Cedar Street (06) -4/10/23 4/1/23

bs 5th & Cedar "Welcome home Lana" 6/19/42

BS B248-1 (304-8) Street Scene (08) – 4-01-1942



Jeremy Watterson
The Metals (or James A. Allen Building) is just out of the picture - we're seeing the Redding, Brase, Mahoney & Day buildings on the 500 block of Cedar (before the seamless addition on the east end of "The Brooks").



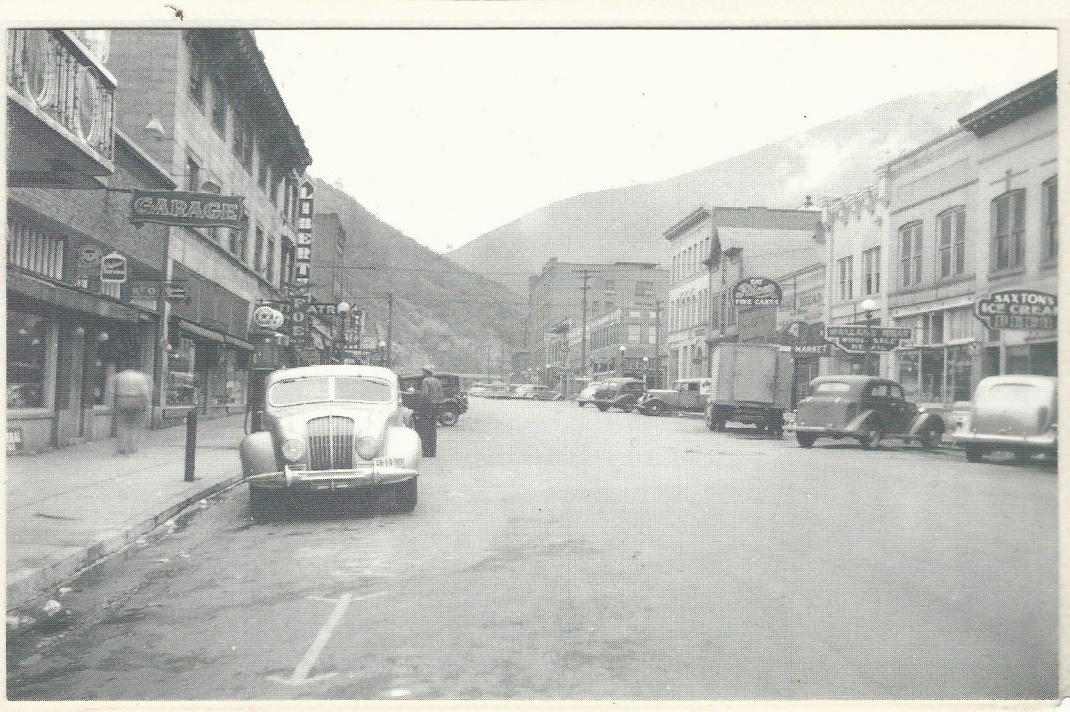
Wallace in 1937

This 1937 view of Wallace is taken on Cedar Street in front of the Grand Theatre looking to the east. The 1935 Chrysler Airflow car in the left foreground would be an antique car collectors' dream today as very few of these radically designed (for those times) cars were marketed. A car of this type was operated by Harry Groner on mail service between Wardner and Kellogg and also as a taxi, recalls Wendell Brainard, *News-Press* executive editor. Some readers may be aware of owners of the Airflow in the Wallace area.

A close study of this excellent photo reveals that diagonal parking was the vogue in those days, and gas pumps could be found mounted on the sidewalk such as seen behind the Chrysler. A garage sign is mounted on the building beside the Texaco pumps with smaller signs indicating Packard, Reo and Chrysler autos were sold and serviced here. The garage was operated by Andy Frank and entered from the alley behind the building.

Moving up the street on the left hand side, the FOE sign of the Eagles Lodge is visible as well as the Liberty Theatre sign, Wallace Corner Club and a street clock.

Across the street one can see the Saxton Ice Cream and Beer sign, the Wallace Meat store and Rice's bakery. Further up the street the Tabors sign sticks out on the corner of Sixth and Cedar with the Ryan Hotel next, followed by Citizens Utilities, Western Union and Samuels Hotel. (Photo courtesy of Wallace Public Library.)



500 Block Cedar, South Side

518 516 514 512

516

518 Cedar, James A. Allen's Grocery (1908)

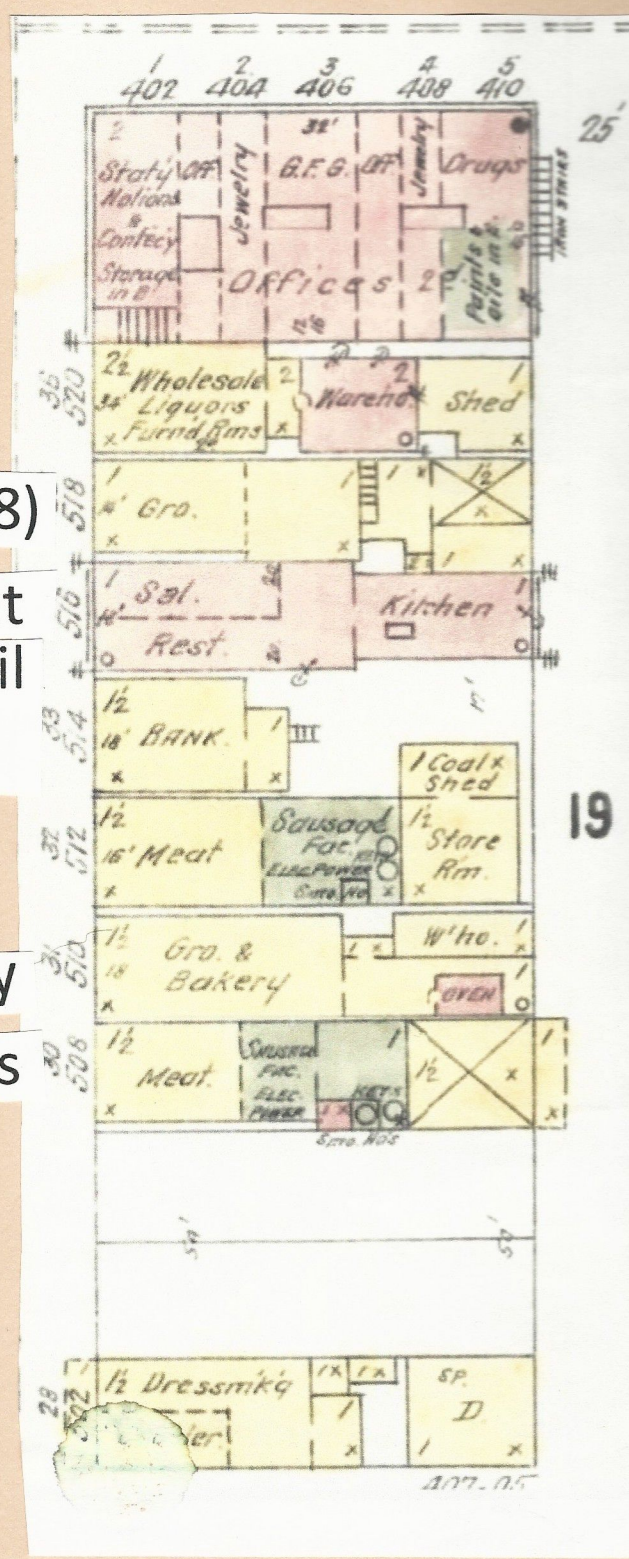
516 Cedar, Moore's Resturant

514 State Bank of Commerce, Barney O'Neil

(Bought Hologan – McKinley Bldg)

United Stores Rices Bakery

Saxtons



518 508 516 510 508

BS B187-15 (103-2) Eagles Parade (43) - 6-11-38 -

BS B187-21 (104-2 Eagles Parade (53) - 6-11-38 –

Bs B267-3 (106-6) Elks Roundup (08) -6-22-22 –

T - 37 - 105 Float on Cedar Street, 15 June , 1937

43

UNITED STORES

EGGS 30c BUTTER 43c

Just In—Strictly Fresh Certificate Brand

Sapphire Flour 49 lb. Sack $2.50

Finest Montana Hard Wheat Flour

MACARONI — Finest Grade in Bulk—
Three pounds 25c
COCOA—In Bulk, pound 15c
PEANUT BUTTER—Pound 20c

RICE—Comet Brand, in sanitary packages;
the finest white, uncoated, 2 lbs. 25c
Natural Brown, per pound 15c

SUGAR, Pure Cane 10 lbs. 81c

PERFECTION COFFEE 1lb. 35c 3lbs. $1.00

Perfection Outsells Them All—Quality—Price!
FRUITS—VEGETABLES—Hot House and California Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Head Lettuce, Carrots, Turnips, Beets, Onions.
ORANGES—Fancy Navel, large, 75c doz.; medium, 55c; small, 35c

Some Suggestions in Fancy Groceries

MUSHROOMS—First Choice small buttons, can 75c
PERSIAN GOLDEN DATES—Just in and very fine, lb. 30c
TURKISH LAYER FIGS—Pound 50c

FRENCH PEAS—Newly Imported—
Per can 45c
RIPE OLIVES—Pint 35c
QUEEN OLIVES—Large, pint 40c
PIMENTO STUFFED OLIVES—Pints 50c

JUST RING US UP.
QUALITY—PRICE—SERVICE
IS YOURS WITH EVERY ORDER

UNITED SERVES YOU RIGHT

BS X601b (344-3) Wallace (01) United Stores – 2-21-1910

514 Cedar

BS X601a (344-4) Wallace (02) United Stores – 2-21-1910

T41-60

T - 41 - 60 Three Men at City Meat Market, 12 July 1941

T41-61

T - 41 - 61 Window – City Meat Market,

T - 62 - 79 Two Men at Wallace Meat Market, May 1962

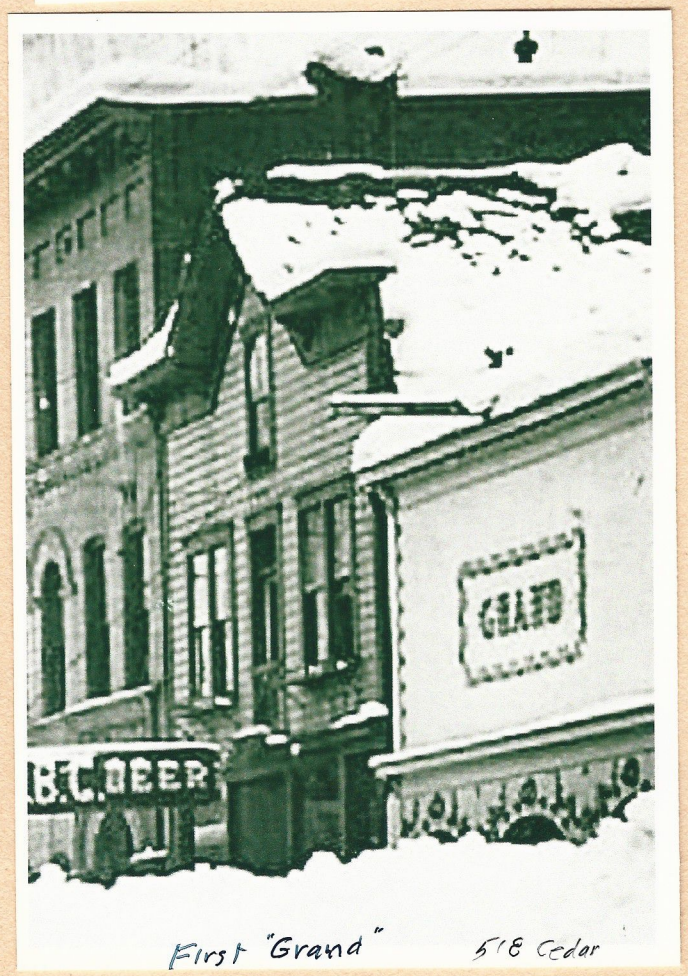
Early days in the mining district

Old timers of Wallace may recall this building located at 517 Cedar St. in Wallace, now the site of Modern Drug in a newer building. This 1905 photo was loaned by Bill Mullen of Silverton. On the right side of the building was Moore's Restaurant, and the left side was the Annex Bar. The restaurant was run by Andrew Moore, right, who is Mullen's grandfather. At the left is Bill Mullen Sr., who was 10 when this photo was taken. Fourth from the right is Andrew J. Mullen Jr., Bill's uncle.

516 Cedar

11. FOLLETT BUILDING (1898), 518 CEDAR STREET. FONKS GENERAL STORE. This is a one-story brick building with a broken parapet and corbelled brick band. The facade was remodeled about 1915. Recently, the front received additional facelift work consistent with turn-of-the-century decor. The interior maintains much of the appearance of a vintage "five and dime" retail store, complete with a hardwood floor. Owner Funklerudd had 13 stores located in Idaho, Washington and California in the 1920s. The structure has also been home to a theater and butcher shop.

520 518



First "Grand" 518 Cedar

518 516

B5 B 265 (3) 6/27/23

Cedar St.
from 6th -
before 1906
Flood waters.

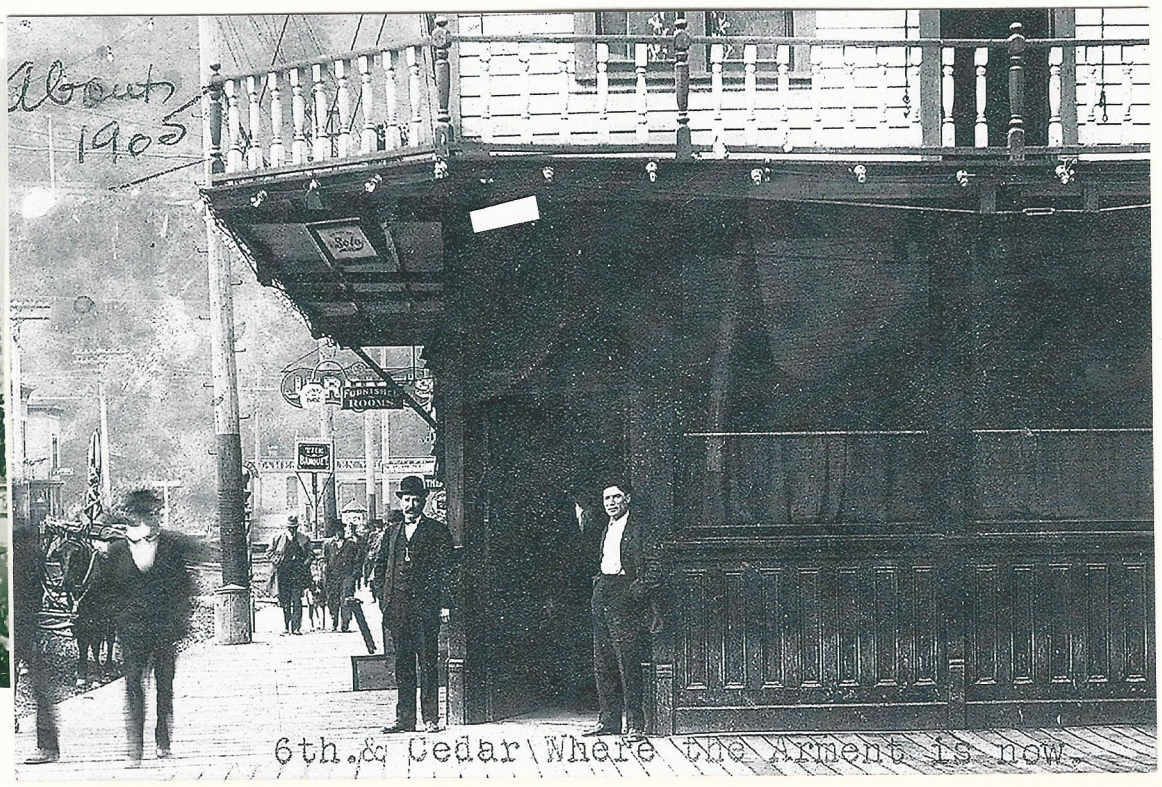
Cedar - N. side
6th - 8th

9
site of Clyde
Taylor
before 1910
before Samuels 06

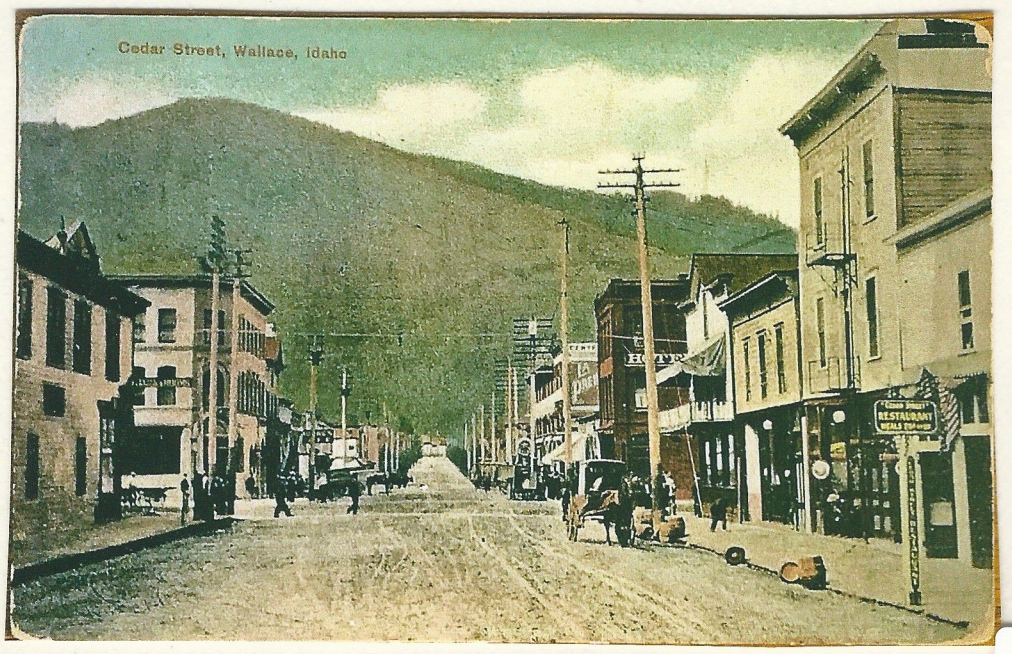
CEDAR N. side
6th - 7th St.

BS X427 (357-9 Wallace (01) flood of 1906

Gem Cafe



BS B327-15 (53-3) Brownies Corner Bar - 1947 –



48

Prostitution flourished for nearly a century in Wallace cat houses

It took nearly a century of repeated attempts to permanently extinguish the red lights and tear down the crimson curtains that once shone in the windows of businesses along Cedar Street and other lesser known areas of Wallace.

While prostitution remains a lucrative — albeit illegal — business in many cities, the tiny town of Wallace has always carried a reputation as the adult entertainment center of the Inland Northwest, despite the fact that no bordellos have operated in the city for several years.

Look at the streets of Spokane or most any other large metropolitan area at night and you'll witness a constant procession of painted ladies practicing that most ancient of professions.

Yet, when someone mentions prostitution, the first thing that comes to mind with many people is Wallace.

Even today, the current occupants of some of the buildings that once housed "working girls" receive an occasional guest who isn't aware that some services are no longer rendered in Wallace.

The red doors that once opened onto Cedar Street from long stairways and perfumed parlors carry a special nostalgia for anyone who lived in or visited the area when names such as the Lux, Luxette, Oasis, U & I and Arment Rooms became the topic of conversation in Silver Valley barrooms as last call was announced.

The town's reputation grew out of its fledgling days as an isolated mining boom town where drinking, gambling and whoring were an accepted part of life.

Madams of the "sporting houses" earned the compassion and praise of many residents for their willingness to contribute to charities and help in filling the city coffers.

However, not everyone saw the ladies as an asset to the community.

According to a book written by Patricia Hart and Ivar Nelson entitled "Mining Town," the post-Civil War experiment of confining prostitution to defined parts of the city, called restricted districts, lost much of its support in the in the later part of the 19th century when moral outrage would periodically close the districts.

In 1903, the mayor of Wallace ordered the police chief to evict all women of questionable character from the town and ordered all gambling stopped. Off the record, however, the accused various officials of attempting to make a Sunday school out of Wallace.

The U.S. War Department got involved in 1917 and requested the area be closed. Federal law prohibited restricted areas within a specified distance of military camps and Wallace's district was well within the prohibited zone.

Despite repeated attempts to do away with the houses, they continued to flourish until they came under attack once again in 1973.

According to the North Idaho Press newspaper, the "closure of the houses (was the) biggest story of 1973."

"That news story produced the most widespread reaction in the valley and Northern Idaho than most occurrences," a news article said. "It dominated the news media for days and weeks after the sudden closure of the long-time establishments by Wallace city officials.

"... A cutoff of tolerated prostitution in the silver capital brought forth a storm of protest from several residents — both male and female," according to the article, which said the story reached the New York Times.

"Gov. Cecil Andrus said on his Shoshone County Capital for a Day trip to the Silver Valley that he had nothing to do with the closure," the Press reported.

Once again, the law of supply and demand prevailed and business was soon underway again with a lower profile and back-door service.

The last of the houses closed for good in the late 1980s, probably as much from a depressed economy and high unemployment in the Valley as from legal pressure.

Today, the former Lux Building, located at the north end of Sixth Street, is occupied by the Sixth Street Melodrama. Some of the others have taken in businesses that are more consumer oriented.

The Oasis, however, may soon celebrate its colorful history with the aid of Silverton resident Bill Zanetti, who plans to open the building as a museum later this summer. The museum will pay tribute to its most famous tenants.

"We're restoring the Oasis just as it was when it was open," Zanetti said. "It's going to be just like it used to be except the live girls."

Tours will be conducted of the buildings six "working rooms," the madam's room and the two parlors where professional women entertained perspective clients.

PROSTITUTES

Continued from Page A-1

Former Wallace Police Chief Richard Wilks said it also was the FBI that arranged for local authorities to photograph and fingerprint the prostitutes during the 1940s and 50s. Wilks said it helped federal agents track the prostitutes on their interstate circuit in an effort to enforce the Mann Act or "white slavery" law.

More than 400 of the photos are on file at the University of Idaho library in Moscow. The portraits, taken for the police by the Barnard Studio of Wallace, offer a glimpse into a colorful part of Wallace's past.

The women - some with coquettish names like Chickie, Fifi, Jet, Peaches, Frenchy and Toy - display a variety of emotions as they pose for the the professional photographer's lens.

The policy, which was eliminated at the end of the 1950s, is not unlike one that has been in place for several years in Boise, which requires masseuses and escorts to be registered with the police department.

"Any time we have skin-to-skin contact, we have a license," explained Boise Sgt. Mike Wallace. "We're not condoning sexual contact, but we are monitoring the activity."

The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare also has monitored prostitution. Technicians, including those in Coeur d'Alene, have run health checks on hookers for years and have withheld the information from the police.

They have been a welcome part of the historic mining district. State Sen. Marti Calabretta, D-Osburn, likes to tell how a minister was run out of town for demanding that they be shut down.

The last of the Cedar Street houses closed several years ago. They were not the victims of police or politics, but of a dying mining industry and the advance of AIDS.

Cops ignored, benefitted from brazen prostitution

By RIC CLARKE
Regional editor

SILVER VALLEY — For generations, they were a North Idaho landmark and an example of just how brazen the Silver Valley can be.

The chain of five prostitution houses stretched from the Silver Corner Bar down Cedar Street to within a stone's throw of Wallace City Hall. Their existence , though never a secret, has been something of a paradox.

Law enforcement officials not only have ignored prostitution in Shoshone County's seat of government, they apparently have worked closely with the members of the world's oldest profession.

Two Silver Valley police officers, who asked not to be named, said they periodically visited the houses in uniform and spent about an hour playing board games with the madams. Their purpose, they said, was to gather information.

Customers sometimes bragged about criminal exploits to the prostitutes, who passed the information on to madams, one officer said. The madams also benefitted from the link with the police, he said, because it gave them a contact to call in case of trouble.

The officers said FBI agents visited the houses for the same reason, a claim the FBI denies.

See PROSTITUTES, Page A-3

—University of Idaho Library

Silver Valley prostitutes captured by police cameras in the 1940s.

14. ARMENT BUILDING (1911), 601 CEDAR STREET. This structure was the third Arment Building on the same lot. The first was destroyed in the 1890 fire; the second was a frame building which was replaced by the present masonry structure. The second story retains its white brick ornamentation and cornice. It has been a variety of stores during the century: a jewelry store in the extreme north space, a clothing store for many years, and an Army & Navy surplus store. When Brownie's Corner moved in they used the motto, "The second greatest second-class joint in town." The second floor operated as a bordello from the 1920s into 1980.

16. THE BI-METALLIC BUILDING (1895), 605 CEDAR STREET. This two-story brick building was a saloon and hotel for most of its existence. Early maps showed a separate frame structure housing a bordello behind the brick one. This business later moved above the saloon and operated until 1988. The first story houses a gift shop behind the original entrance. Much of the original cast iron work remains. The second story has extensive decoration done in contrasting white brick. The second floor, now the Oasis Bordello Museum, remains virtually unchanged from the day the occupants departed, leaving everything intact since 1988.

BORDELLO MUSEUM

OASIS ROOMS

Wallace, Idaho

Remembering the Oasis

Bordello now a museum, holds tours in Wallace

By ALISON SMITH
Staff writer

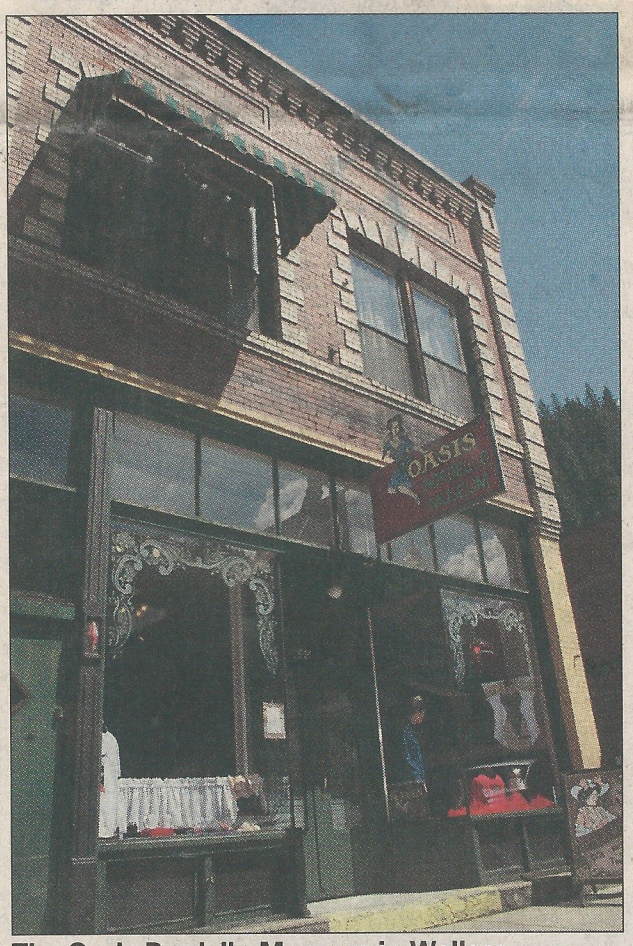
WALLACE — January 1988: George Harrison and Michael Jackson were at the top of the music charts, "Good Morning Vietnam" was in theaters, a gallon of gas was just under a dollar and business was booming at the Oasis Rooms in Wallace.

That is until the Ginger, the madam of the house, received a phone call from the Wallace police chief warning her that the FBI was on its way to investigate prostitution and other crime in the area.

He told Ginger that she and the girls should get out of the area and lay low for a few days.

Ginger and the five girls working in the rooms at the time packed a few changes of clothes and some other bare necessities and got out of town.

Rather than staying for a few days, the FBI stayed in town for more than two years. The police chief was investigated for racketeering, and Wallace's remaining brothels were closed.



The Oasis Bordello Museum in Wallace. Madame Ginger owned the brothel from 1963 until it closed in 1988.

The working girls found employment in other towns, and Ginger moved to Coeur d'Alene, bought a beautiful house, and lived there until she passed away at age 90, just a few years ago.

Meanwhile the Oasis Rooms sat vacant until 1993 when Bill Zanetti bought the building and turned it into a museum along with longtime Wallace resident Jack Mayfield.

Amazingly the building was untouched by vandals said, Oasis Museum employee, Eva Truean.

In fact, it was left pretty much how the ladies left it. Ginger's many Atari games sit on top of her TV, Christmas cards lay on a desk in one of the girl's rooms, makeup, perfume, hairspray and unmentionables are strewn about, as if they were just set down a minutes ago and are waiting for their owner's return.

The Oasis tour starts at the base of a squeaky stairway where tour guide Linda Hornbuckle explains that the Bi-Metallic building which houses the Oasis was built in 1895. There was a saloon downstairs and a hotel upstairs, which she said probably turned into a brothel within one to three years of when it opened.

see OASIS, A3

OASIS

from A1

In 1963 Ginger moved from Hollywood, Calif., where she had been a prostitute herself since the age of 14, to Wallace and bought the building. She closed the saloon and used the space for storage and took over the brothel upstairs. She also renovated the upstairs floor with stylish carpets and couches, and provided basic bedroom furniture in each of the house's rooms.

The rules were strict with Ginger in charge. Girls were not allowed out on the streets of Wallace, in any hotels or bars. Since the girls couldn't leave, even to do shopping they had all their groceries delivered, and instead of going out to eat they had the kitchen stocked with menus for local restaurants that delivered. They also did a lot of catalog shopping.

"It was a highly sought after job to be a delivery boy in Wallace, at the time," said Hornbuckle, adding that the ladies of the house were known as good tippers.

The hours of the house was 2 p.m. to 6 a.m., seven days a week. The girls worked three weeks on, one week off. On that week they had to leave Wallace and spend their free time somewhere else. Each girl saw an average of 40 customers during their 16 hour shift, about two or three customers per hour.

According to Hornbuckle, Ginger said that most customers were in and out in under 10 minutes, with the most popular purchase being the eight minute "straight, no frills," for $15. They got a 60 percent cut and made an average of $100,000 a year, though most only stayed in Wallace for three to six months.

As for Ginger, she pulled down a cool three-quarters of a million dollars a year on her 40 percent take, along with liquor sales; drinks were priced at $4 a pop, even though she didn't have a liquor license.

"She didn't have a brothel license either," joked Hornbuckle.

The main source of customers at the Oasis was truck drivers, said Hornbuckle, since at the time I-90 ran right through Wallace, boasting the only stoplight between Seattle and Boston. Stopping in Wallace became a bit of a right of passage, she said, as van loads of college students regularly arrived from Moscow, Spokane and Missoula.

Procedure for payment was very businesslike. Customers paid each girl up front. She then went to the kitchen where there was a locked box for each employee to put their money in. She had to fill out some paperwork, and then punch in with a time card, set a timer and run back to her room.

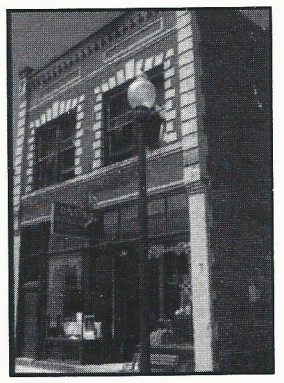
If the customer didn't leave when the timer went off one of the maids employed by Ginger knocked on the door and told him he would have to pay more or leave. If things escalated, a bouncer Ginger hired booted the offender out.

Current employees don't know the exact date that the Oasis Rooms closed, but the latest date on a document found in the building was Jan. 13, and Ginger told employees that they left in mid-January.

Wallace has embraced is colorful past and wild west reputation and the Oasis Bordello Museum is a living relic of that past.

THE
Oasis Bordello Museum
Historic Wallace, Idaho

An authentic glimpse into one mining district's bawdy and colorful past.



605 Cedar Street
Wallace, Idaho 83873
(208) 753-0801
Email: mslillie@yahoo.com
www.imbris.net/~mrmayfield

Prostitution in America Touches Home

Part One

Prostitution is a sad business,.but in its many centuries, nothing quite makes it go away.
In 1930 the ladies worked in "houses" where they were sheltered and had regular meals. Much of the population had less than that. Men working isolated or remote jobs came to town and shared their wealth. Houses all over the world were full of customers. Idaho's Shoshone County was as busy with prostitution as anywhere else.

There have long been claims that the law looks the other way. Shoshone County Prosecuting Attorney, Richard Magnuson explained that in states like Idaho there was no law against prostitution. There was no looking the other way to do.

Except in Wallace.

Because the women were sometimes connected to Mafia bosses, the FBI requested that Wallace have the girls stop by the police station to be photographed and fingerprinted before checking in to work.

Prostitutes didn't mind. Having someone know their whereabouts was comforting. They dared not become too well acquainted with customers. Serious relationships frequently became disasters far worse than prostitution. Thus the girls worked a long cycle of cities and towns, working in each only a few weeks at a time.

Wallace Police Officer, Lou Adams, explained that the FBI occasionally consulted the photo and fingerprint files to know about the girls' connections. Sometimes the girls were goldmines for the bureau.

The hooker circuit started in Las Vegas and went up through the plains states and into Montana, Idaho and Washington. After that they worked Oregon and California, finally returning to Las Vegas to start again.

Officer Adams proudly showed equipment and files to friends but large-scale media coverage would have been risky. The Mob shouldn't catch on.

It was hard for prostitutes and madams to pay taxes in the usual way so the houses made generous donations to their communities, donations that can be seen to this day in Wallace. There were much-needed trucks to plow snow, scholarships for kids and even money for construction of a church.

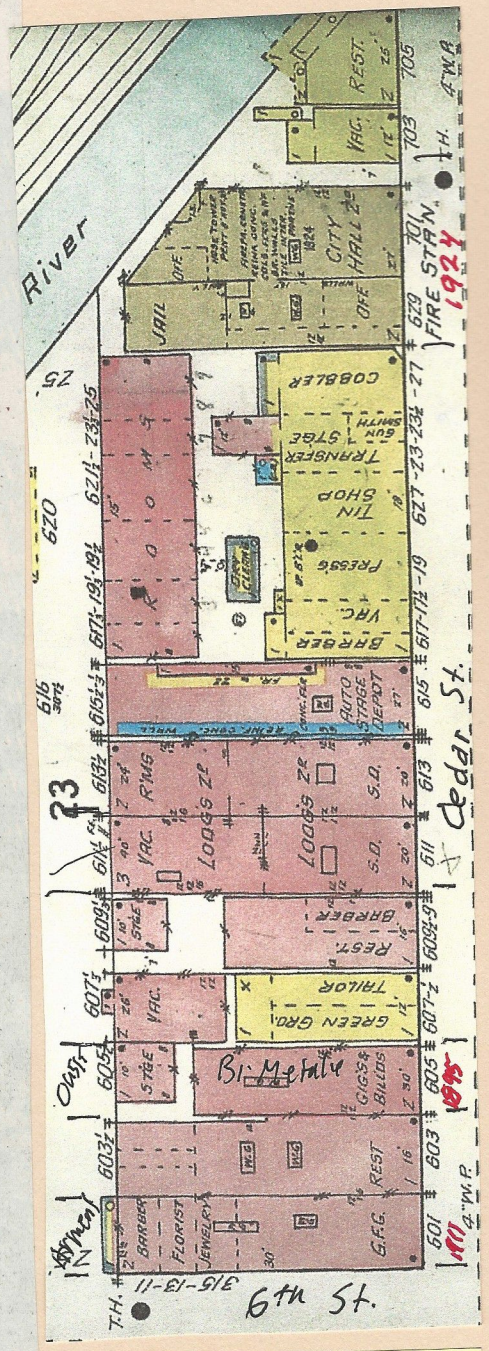
By 1985 prostitution in America, like blacksmithing, was fading. Faced with new attitudes toward sex, the hookshops were mere shadows of their earlier success. Then Idaho's legislature adopted a batch of laws that saved money in the courts because they had been thoroughly court-tested in another state. Buried in those was one that made prostitution, like nine-pin bowling in Connecticut, illegal. Wallace's identification program no longer seemed important and Wallace forgot the records.

End Part One

Jack Weigman,

Former KWAL Announcer and Friend contributes to this publication due to his vast knowlege and longtime residency in the Silver Valley. He was a well-known' loved voice in the community for many years.

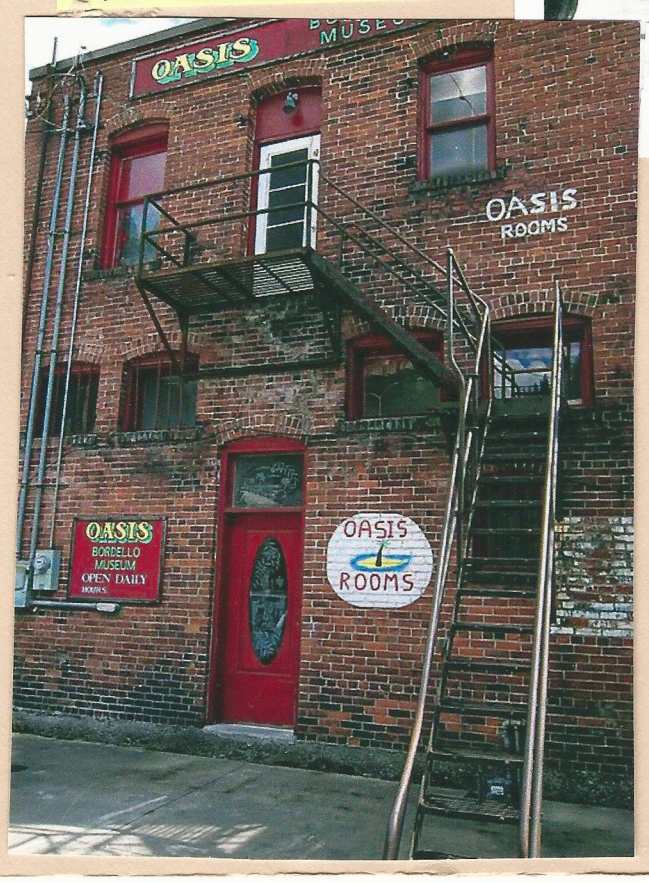
Thank you Jack Wiegman.



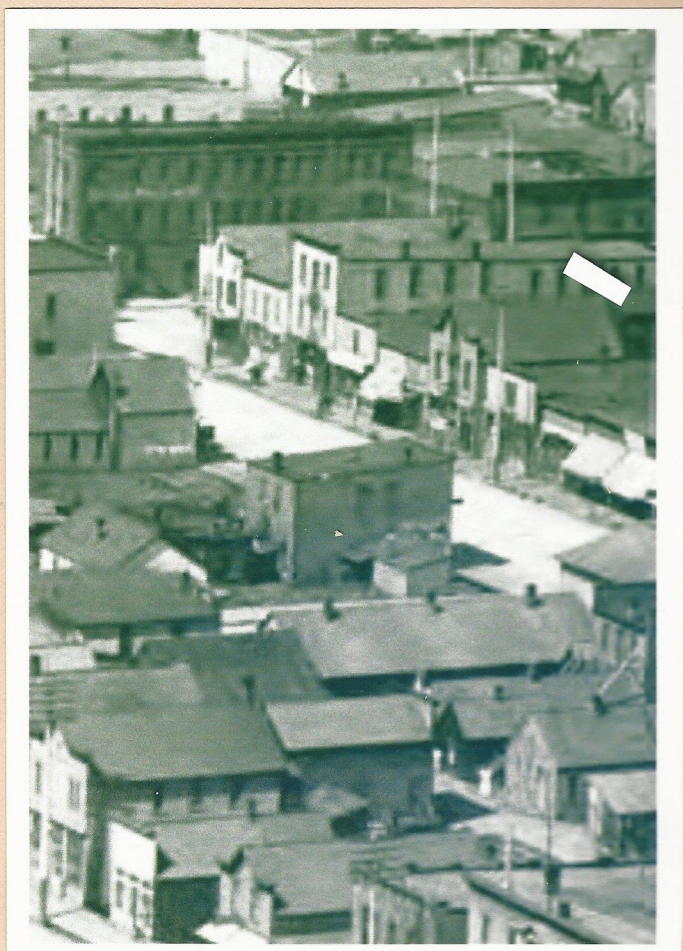
617 Williams
615
613
611
609
607 Leaning Tavern
605 Oasis / Bi Metalic
603 Grey Cafe
601 Armory

- 1947

BS B327-16 (241-3) Oasis Club



Oasis Bar



IDAHO TIDBIT – Warning, some might consider this Tidbit "R" rated. The Oasis Bordello in Wallace, Idaho was a popular place for cavorting between the sexes. Wallace was a mining town and the miners had a healthy appetite for women. While not the only cathouse to have ever graced the town, the Oasis Bordello is the only one that has been turned into a museum.

The building housing the Oasis Bordello first opened as a hotel and saloon in 1895. With men in those early days outnumbering women 200 to 1 it wasn't long until the bordello opened. It didn't close until 1988.

A woman known as Madam Ginger ran the Oasis Bordello from 1963 until it closed. After receiving a warning that a raid was imminent she and the girls fled, leaving everything behind. They expected to return shortly. That never happened. It turned out the authorities weren't there for the brothel but to investigate the alleged corruption of Wallace's sheriff. The authorities remained in the area for two years, preventing the girls from returning.

When the Oasis Bordello was purchased in 1993 it was just as the girls had left it five years earlier, making it a perfect museum. Touring it is like stepping back in time to the 1980's. Food is still in the cupboards in the kitchen. The madam's bedroom and sitting area has a large old-fashioned television and Atari 5200 games she is rumored to have played all night. A price list by her door lists the cost for various 'services.' A straight eight minutes, 'no frills' was $15.00. A maid kept track of the time for each room on an egg timer and knocked on the door when the time was up. A miner had the option after his eight minutes of paying more or getting out. A bouncer stood ready to ensure compliance, if needed.

The door to the upstairs was bolted with 3 locks. The bedrooms the girls left behind in 1988 are still strewn with filmy lingerie and toiletries. The girls kept to themselves. A flat roof gave the girls access to go outside to relax or sunbath.

Law looks again at Wallace brothels

Officials accused of being on take

By Dean Miller
Staff writer

WALLACE — The law didn't shut down the brothels of Wallace.

Fear of AIDS did, scaring off customers who were running short of spending money anyway as the silver industry's fortunes dropped like a chunk of ore down a mine shaft.

Now, the FBI and the U.S. Department of Justice want to know why prostitution was allowed to flourish in Wallace for years and years.

After 150 agents raided Silver Valley bars, homes and businesses in June, a federal grand jury has been listening to federal prosecutors grill witnesses about the relationship between Shoshone County officials and Wallace's notorious brothels.

According to legend, public officials and public documents, the law and the ladies of the evening got along fine for decades in Wallace until early 1990.

That's when the last brothel, the U and I Rooms at 613½ Cedar Street, one block from Wallace City Hall, closed its doors.

As recently as the 1970s, there were up to four madams with a half-dozen women in their employ at any given time at places like The Lux Rooms, The Luxette, The U and I, The Oasis and The Arment Rooms, law enforcement officials said.

For a decade, the state of Idaho even owned the Lux Rooms building, which it planned to bulldoze to make way for a wider and straighter Interstate 90.

Owned by Dolores Arnold for more than two decades beginning in the early 1950s, The Lux Rooms building is the only wooden building in fire-wary Wallace's historic brick downtown.

The state bought it from Arnold in 1976 for $25,300, but changed plans for the I-90 route and later sold The Lux Rooms to a summer theater troupe for less than $10,000.

Contrary to a popular legend, the bevy of employees did no business in The Lux while the state owned the building.

The business was moved to 611 Cedar Street and renamed The Luxette.

Darrell Manning, who ran the Department of Transportation at the time, said he had heard the state was buying a bordello, but didn't worry about it.

"I don't think anyone had any personal knowledge of it," Manning said last week. "There was never any operation after the state purchased it. We boarded it up at midnight on the night we took possession."

Asked if he knew what the state was buying, Manning said, "What difference does that make? I had no knowledge of what she was doing there. That was just something that we heard about afterwards."

Former Wallace Mayor Frank Morbeck said he's sure Manning is correct, that the state was never landlord to an operating brothel.

But Morbeck said that in the 1960s, the houses paid a fee to the city as part of their cost of doing business.

"Years ago, before I was mayor, they paid a 'garbage fee,' but that quit," Morbeck said last week. "That was 15 years ago or 20," he said.

That may be.

But there's no proof of those payments, says Wallace City Clerk Judi Burks.

She's examined city budget records and finds no notice of garbage fees or any other payments from the brothels or the madams to the city.

Dolores Arnold can't say. She's ill and lives out of state with a sister who tends to her health. The registered owner of the U and I Rooms, could not be reached for comment, as was the case with the women identified by Wallace residents as the madams of The Oasis and The Arment Rooms.

There is, however, ample record of a turn-of-the-century accommodation between the law and the ladies, city clerk Burks said.

She has found Justice of the Peace records that show the city arrested its prostitutes and collected fines from them once a month in the early 1900s.

The guilty pleas became so routine that an efficient court clerk had a stamp made up that read:

"Justice of the Peace, State of Idaho vs. (a blank line)"

"Above-named defendant is accused of the crime of being an inmate of a house of ill-fame, pleads guilty and is fined $(a blank line)."

Burks said the 1916 court record shows the stamp was in regular use, as arrests were made monthly. Fines ranged from $4.50 to $12.

The women's first names were "garden variety" Burks said, reading them off the old ledger: "Sadie, Violet, Ray, Florence, Lena, Rosemarie, Mabel, Belle, Betty, Edna, Ida and Rosie, to name a few."

Witnesses before the grand jury say the U.S. Department of Justice is now trying to show that the brothels were allowed to operate in return for payoffs.

Ernie Peyer, who was a deputy sheriff in Shoshone County for 22 years, said he was told of $500 monthly payoffs by a woman named "Julie" who ran The Luxette.

"That ($500 a month) was used for street funding, snow removal and things of that nature," Peyer said. "It went to the city government. And then they stopped it because it didn't look too good."

Peyer said the payments were later made to Frank Crnkovich, the sheriff of Shoshone County.

In a deposition taken for a civil suit filed against the sheriff, former Shoshone County deputy Steve Berg said the same thing, that one of Wallace's madams told him she had to pay $500 a month to the sheriff.

Crnkovich has declined comment. His attorney, Sam Eismann, said last week that the allegations were groundless.

Sgt. Art Harris of the Wallace Police Department, whose deposition was taken in the same civil suit as Berg, said he's not aware of any evidence of payoffs, although he's heard rumors about them.

He said he's concerned that reports of his testimony in the deposition have been used out of context in building a case against Crnkovich.

Harris said he has testified that in 1989, he and another officer arrived at work to find a hand-written Post-it note among their messages.

The note asked them to deliver a message to one of the brothels, informing the owner that she was $500 late on her bank payment.

Harris said he never suggested, nor does he have evidence that it was a reminder to pay off government officials.

"It could have been completely legit," Harris said Friday. "It could have been regarding a mortgage or it could have even been a payment on a car," he said. Harris said he never delivered the note and never knew who put it in his box.

Unless the grand jury returns indictments ordering county officials and brothel operators into court for a trial, Wallace's red light district will mostly live on in legend, of which there are plenty.

Despite some residents' dislike for jokes about Wallace's prostitutes, there are plenty of elbow-in-the-ribs reminders of Wallace's longtime reputation.

A bright red bumper sticker on sale downtown declares, "Honestly, I've never been to Wallace, Idaho," and the mining museum sells lapel pins that feature a lady of the evening leaning against a lamppost with a red light in it.

BS B268-11 (133-2) Fourth of July Parade -7-4-22 –

BS B268-1 (138-8) Fourth of July Parade (27) -7-4-22 –

BS B268-7 (136-10) Fourth of July Parade (09) – 7-4-22 -

BS B356-1 (75-10) Cedar Street (06) – (Pats Place) -1937

in Wallace – 1947

BS B327-12 (248-4) Pat's Café & Bar

BS X529b-2 (335-4) Wallace (4th July Parade) – 7-4-18 –

1918

Wallace Idaho

T - 59 - 61 Float -BPOE Parade (01), 26 Sept. 1959

T59-61

9-26-59

BS B162-2 (112-3) Elks Roundup (06) -6-15-35 –

(Depot Umbrella Shed)

BS B169-4 (111-8) Elks Roundup (01) - 6-15- 35

BS [redacted] Train @ UP Depot

BS B339-9 (396-4) Wilma Theater – nd –

T - 61 - 88 BPOE Roundup Parade, 1962

BS B356-4 (127-6) Fire Bell -nd –

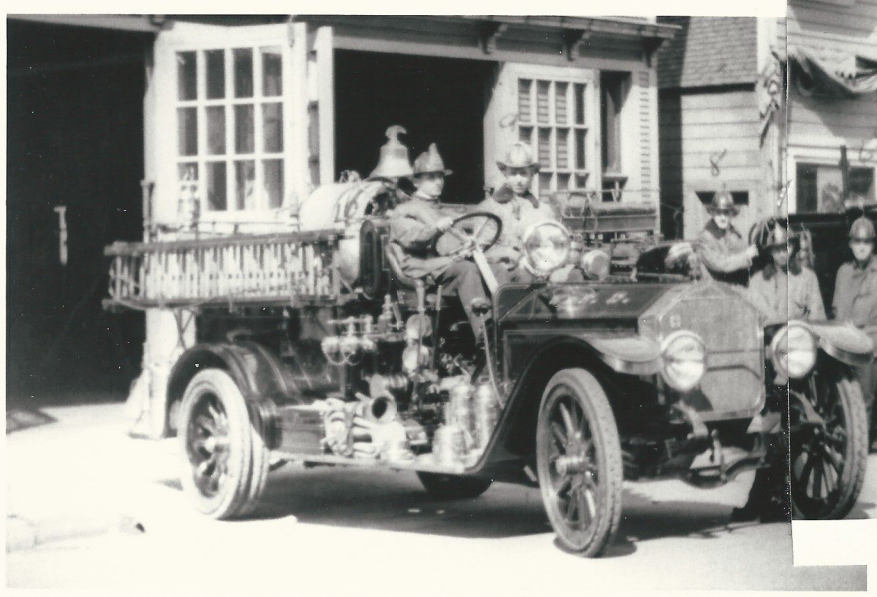
BS X083 (357-6) (old) Fire Station – 1903

BS X687b (344-7 Wallace (03) Fire department - 1907)

BS A095 (380-9) (01) Wallace Fire Department = 1907

082663 8

082663 7



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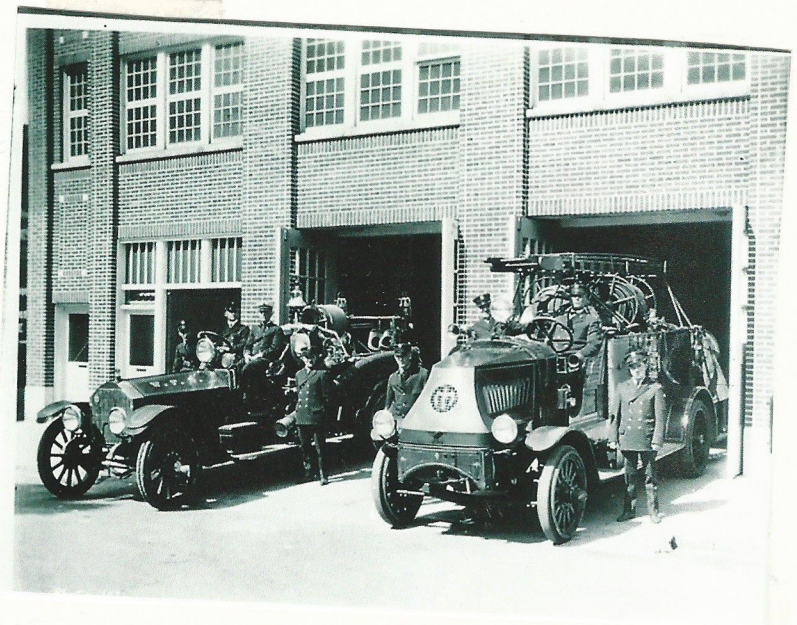


BS B466-2 (128-4) Fire D – Department – nd

BS X687a (344-5) Wallace (01) Fire Department - 1907

19. WALLACE CITY HALL AND FIRE DEPARTMENT, 703 CEDAR STREET. Built in 1924 to replace an earlier wood frame structure, this building features full height pilasters dividing the front into three equal bays flanked by two narrow bays. The city government offices are housed within.

Rustad Capperilli

BS B124-23 (169-9) Hotel Fire (14) - 2-8-33 -

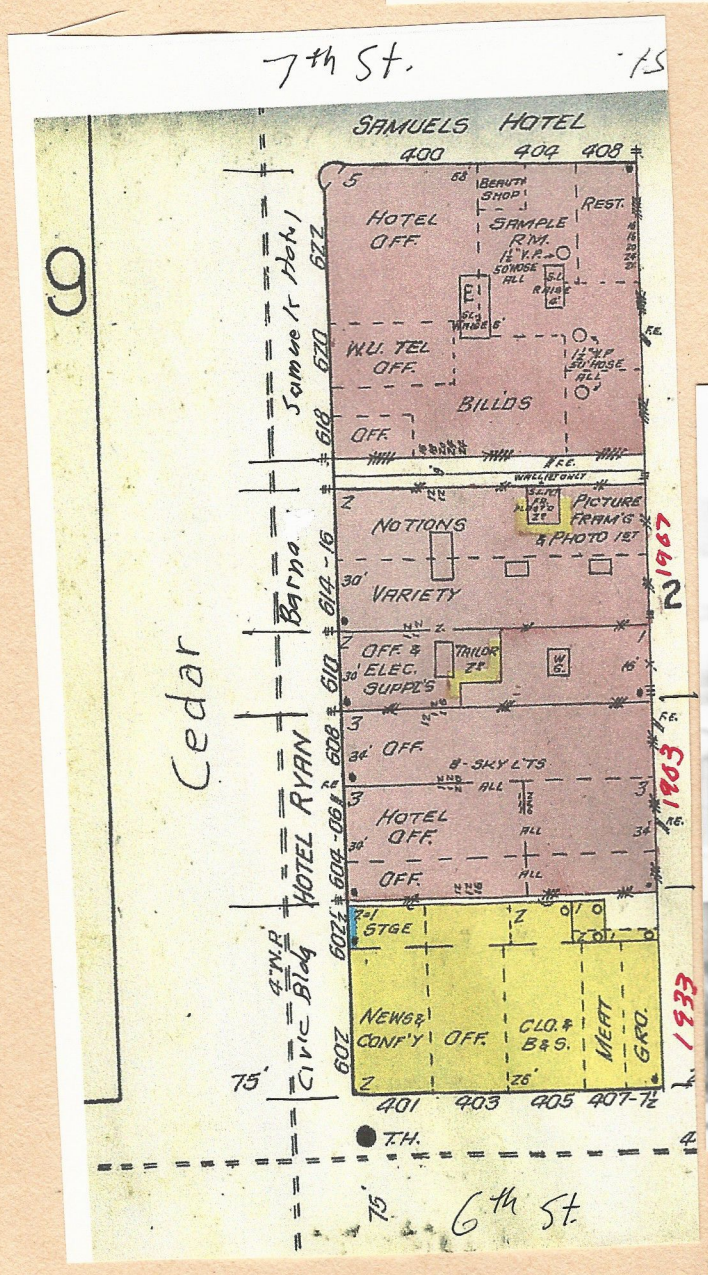
CEDAR - S. side

T-33-102

dl 1908

T - 33 - 102 Ryan Hotel - Pfirmen Bldg , nd

17. RYAN HOTEL (1903), 608 CEDAR STREET. This business is believed to be the longest continuously-operated legitimate hotel in Wallace. Records show operation from 1903 to the present, although there might have been a slight interruption due to the Tabor fire in 1933. The redesign resulted in a two-story multi-colored brick structure matching the Tabor Building next door. The Ryan Hotel has never been the site of "female boarding," and holds true to the quote B.Y.O.W. (bring your own woman). In 1983, the hotel was restored with much of the original hardware, with hinges and switch plates salvaged during restoration and remodeling.

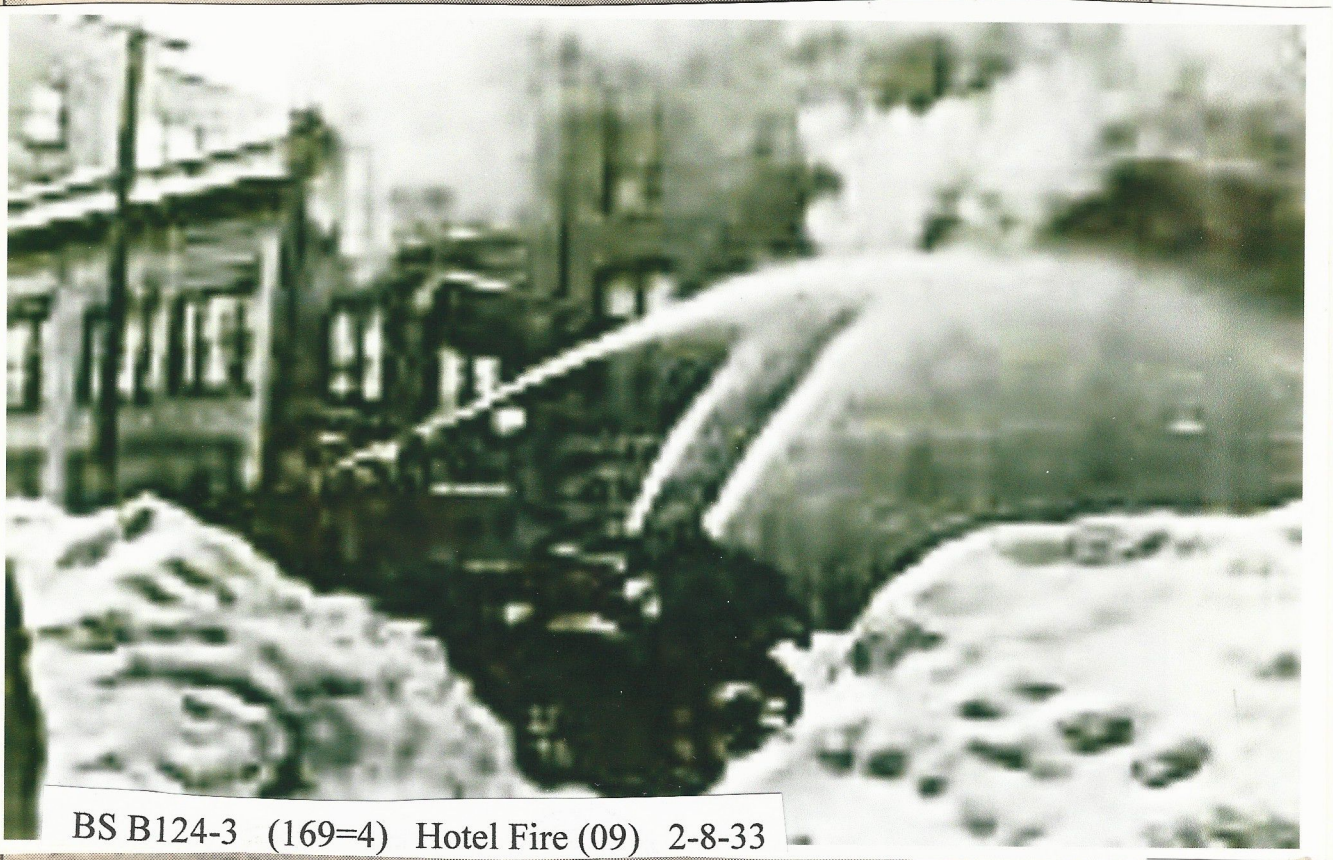


BS X448 (542-10) Wallace (08) (Ryan Hotel) – 1917 –

1920

BS X414 (380-10) Wallace Florist - 1920

BS B124-4 (169-10) Hote Fire (15) (Ryan Hotel) -2-8-33



BS B124-3 (169=4) Hotel Fire (09) 2-8-33

— Photo courtesy of the Wallace Public Library

Firefighters fight blaze at Ryan Hotel in 1933.

B 124-3

Fire struck Ryan Hotel back in 1933

By RAY CHAPMAN
Staff writer

Fire struck Feb. 8, 1933, gutting the Ryan Hotel, pictured above, on Cedar Street in Wallace. The fire also burned the Tabor building on the corner of Cedar and Sixth, and jumped across Sixth to badly damage the Wallace Bank and Trust Co. and two other businesses on the west side of that street.

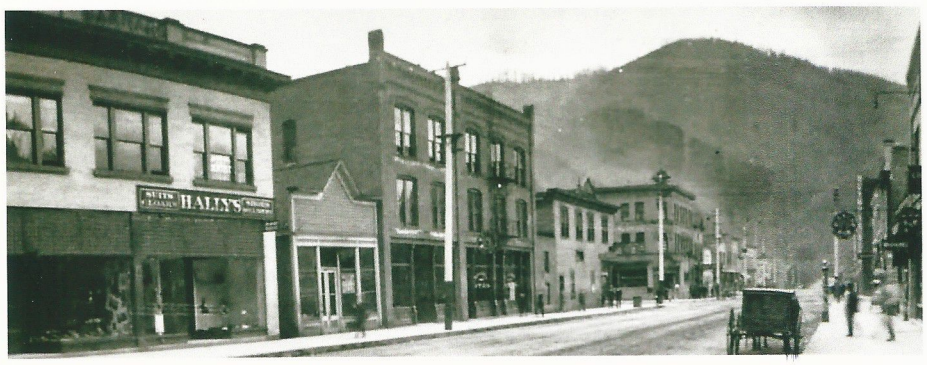
According to the Wallace Press-Times of that date, the fire broke out at 11:55 a.m., starting in the rear of Michael's Men's store and quickly spread to Tabors, then a wooden frame building.

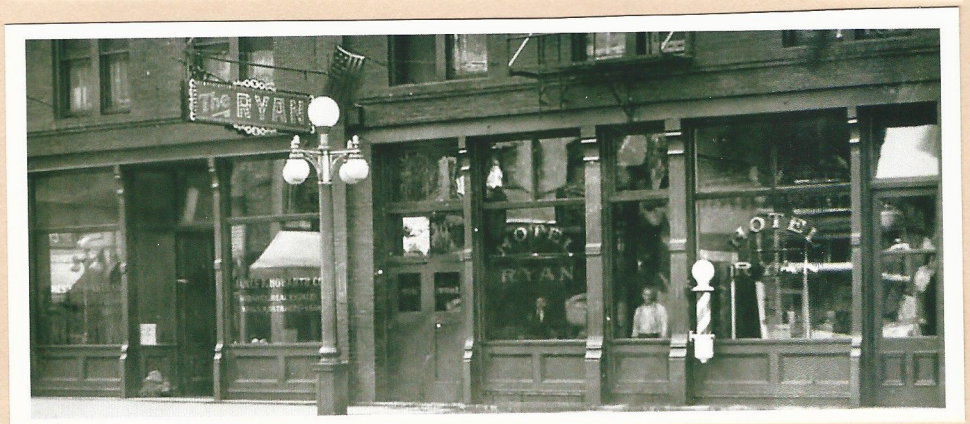
Firemen were handicapped in fighting the fire because water lines were frozen, and it was 20 minutes after the fire broke out that the lines were thawed so water could be applied to the flames which had then spread to the Ryan hotel and other businesses.

The Press-Times described the fire as the worst in Wallace since the 1910 forest fire and noted that this fire came at a time when temperatures had dipped below zero and an icy east wind was whipping through the city.

It was also noted that several people narrowly escaped with their lives due to the swift advance of the flames.

BS B283 (265-6) Ryan Hotel - nd –



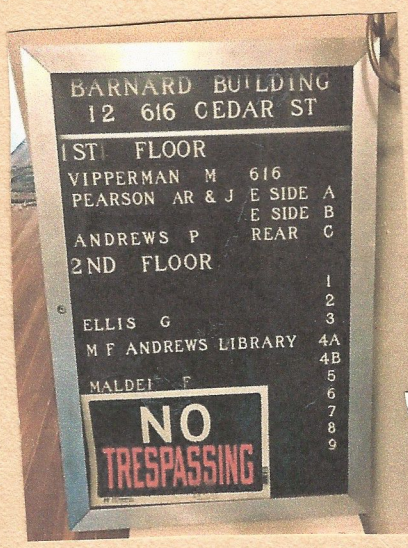


T

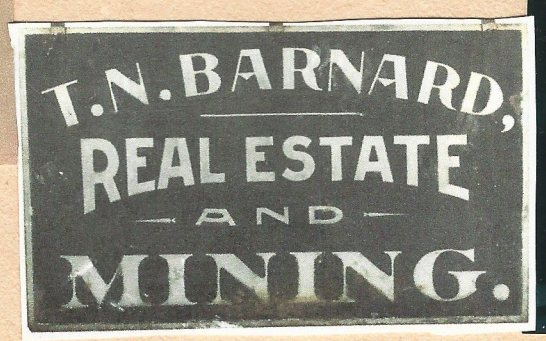
T-

T - 39 - 31 Snow Loading Truck – Combination Grocery & Lunch, 14 Feb. 1939

64



18. BARNARD STUDIO, 614 CEDAR STREET. T.N. Barnard came into this country from Wyoming and first took his photography studio to the gold fields in Murray. Barnard's assistant, Miss Nellie Stockbridge, practiced commercial and portrait photography at this address until her retirement in the late 1960s. The complete collection of Barnard and Stock-bridge photographs can be obtained from the University of Idaho, Special Collections, Mos-cow, Idaho.



BS z565 (368-6) Wallace Pamerama (07) (cropped) - 1913 –

THE
GOLDEN RULE STORE

A Branch of the "J. C. Penney Co., Inc.," operating 83 stores in the Northwest, will open its doors for business

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1915

IN BARNARD BLOCK, NEXT DOOR TO BARNARD'S STUDIO, CEDAR STREET.

NATURALLY ENOUGH THE BUYING PUBLIC ARE SPECULATING IN THEIR MINDS AS TO THE OUTCOME OF THIS INSTITUTION. IN THE FIRST PLACE, WE DESIRE TO STATE THAT WE ARE HERE TO STAY. OUR ORGANIZATION IS KNOWN ALL OVER THE COAST FOR ITS UNIQUE PURCHASING POWER, AND ALL OVER THE WEST, WHERE WE OPERATE STORES, OUR SELLING INFLUENCE IS FELT. IN MAKING OUR BOW TO THE PEOPLE OF WALLACE AND VICINITY, WE REALIZE THAT WE MUST STAND THE CRUCIAL TEST, OR IN OTHER WORDS WE MUST "MAKE GOOD." AT INTEND TO SELL YOU GOOD RELIABLE MERCHANDISE CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN BEFORE, YOUR PRIVILEGE TO PAY. OUR SYSTEM OF BUYING FOR A CHAIN OF 83 BUSY STORES INSTEAD OF ONE ENABLES US TO BUY RIGHT, ABSOLUTELY FOR CASH ONLY. OUR SYSTEM OF SELLING—FOR CASH ONLY, ONE PRICE, LOOKING AFTER THE "VOLUME OF BUSINESS" INSTEAD OF THE RATE PER CENT. QUICK SALES, SMALL PROFIT—SHOULD MAKE THE

Golden Rule Store in Wallace a Household Word

YOU WILL OBSERVE THAT WE WILL RESORT TO NO DECEPTION. WE WILL NOT ADVERTISE 10 PER CENT. 25 PER CENT. NOR 50 PER CENT DISCOUNT. THE BUYING PUBLIC ARE AWAKE TO THE FACT THAT SUCH CANNOT BE DONE LEGITIMATELY, UNLESS IT HAS BEEN ADDED ON BEFORE. WE SHALL MARK OUR GOODS IN PLAIN FIGURES AND ITS ONE PRICE, AND THE LOWEST. WE REALIZE THAT IN ORDER TO BUILD A BUSINESS HERE AND GET YOUR TRADE WE MUST GET YOUR CONFIDENCE. WITHOUT YOUR CONFIDENCE WE CAN'T EXPECT YOUR TRADE. WE WANT YOU TO CALL AND GET ACQUAINTED. YOU WILL FIND A CORPS OF OBLIGING CLERKS TO "SHOW" YOU. YOU WILL NOT BE URGED TO BUY. IT WILL BE A PLEASURE FOR US TO SHOW YOU WHAT WE HAVE GATHERED TOGETHER FOR YOUR INSPECTION

WE COURT COMPARISON

83 STORES 83 STORES

ROOM READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Fine Office and Lodging Apartments in Barnard Block.

The room on the second floor of the Barnard block on Cedar street are completed and ready for occupancy. There are 18 rooms in the apartment and these are so arranged that they may be used singly or in suites. There are two lavatories. The rooms are better lighted by a system of windows and skylights than the ordinary, and all are large.

FOR TWO STORY BRICK

T. N. BARNARD LETS CONTRACT FOR STRUCTURE.

Olson and Johnson will do the Construction Work, While C. L. Miller Gets the Heating Contract.

The contract for the construction of a two-story brick office and store building on Cedar street was let by T. N. Barnard yesterday. The work on the building will be started at once and the building will be completed November 1.

The construction work was let to Olson & Johnson, the well-known local contractors. The heating contract was secured by C. L. Miller, and William Stimson was the successful bidder on the plumbing.

The new building will be 50x100 feet, and will cost $22,000. The building will be modern throughout.

Mr. Barnard will occupy part of the ground floor with a photograph gallery, and the other part of the ground floor will be rented for store purposes. The upstairs will be fitted up for offices.

BS X409b (43-2) Barnards Studio - 7-11-33 –

BS H09b (1726) • 4 Gays 1907

Early days in the mining district

Above is an early-day photo of the Barnard Building in Wallace that housed The Golden Rule and J.C. Penney Co. On the second floor was dentist Dr. Grant. At lower left was the Barnard-Stockbridge Studios, which produced the photos for the historic Barnard-Stockbridge collection, including both of these photos. Visible at left is the Samuels Hotel, which has since been torn down. The hotel site is being proposed for the relocation site of the Burlington Northern depot in Wallace because of the planned freeway through town.

THE BEST
DULL FINISH IN POLISHED
Photographs
NONE BETTER MADE.
Also a full line of Cœur d'Alene Views and Picture Frames.
Barnard's Studio,
Cor. Fourth and Cedar Sts. WALLACE

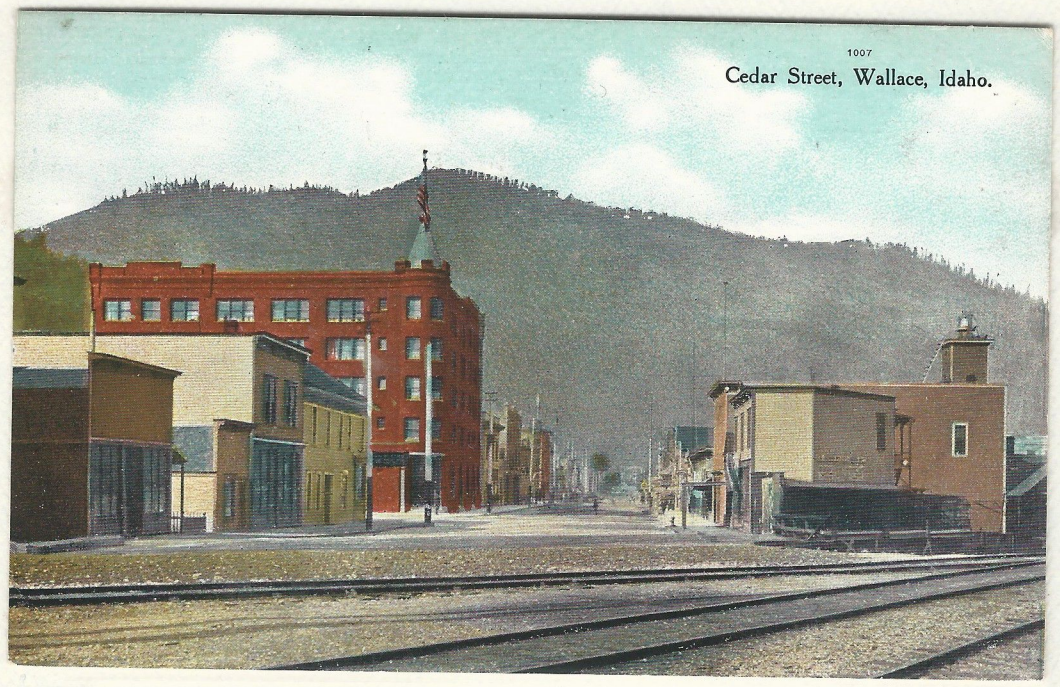
FORMER SITE OF SAMUELS HOTEL (1906), CEDAR AND SEVENTH STREETS. This classic Victorian hotel was considered one of the finest in the Northwest when it was opened. The Samuel's Hotel was razed in 1974. Its large size doomed it because it was just too expensive to maintain by its owners. It was the first and only brick building to be razed in downtown Wallace.

The Gilded Cage

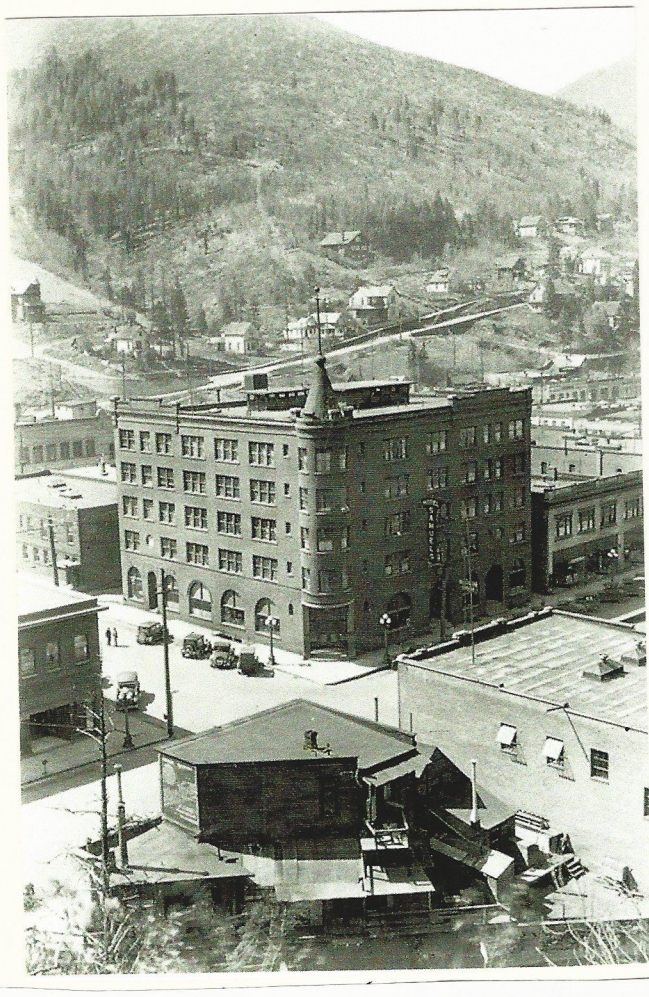
This photo from the North Idaho Press files shows the old elevator in the Samuels Hotel. It was taken during the demolition of the hotel.

Samuels Hotel
Wallace, Ida.

BS B92-2 (266-9) Samuels Hotel (01) - 1930

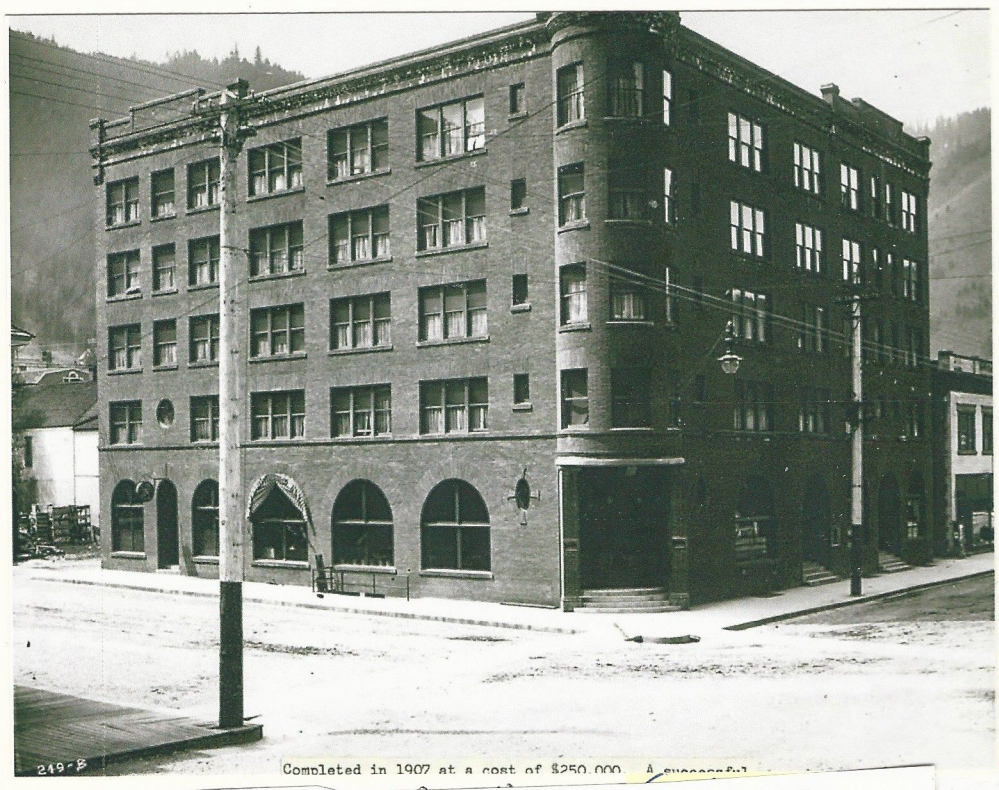


WS-cdr-w-10 Cc



BS B92-1 (266-10) Samuels Hotel (02) - 4-23-30

bs X248 (372-5) 1908

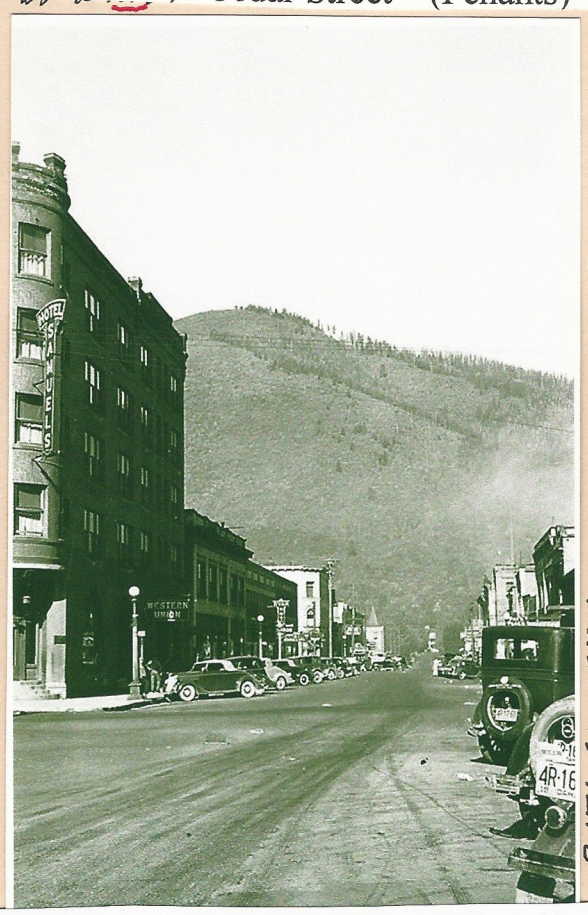


BS X249 (372-4) Wallace Samuels Hotel - 1908 –

68

BS B213 (77-1) Cedar Street – (Penants) -7/30/39

BS X248 (372-5) Wallace Samuels Hotel - 1963 –



BS B171 (76-3) Cedar Street (01) - 7/01/36

7-1-36 (W 1354) B 171

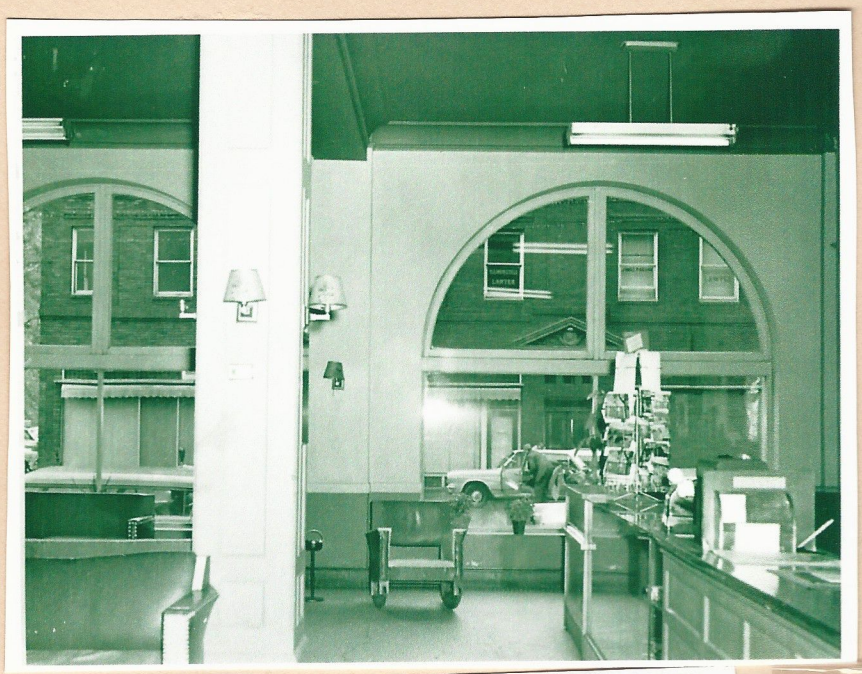
BS B284-2 (305-2) Street Scene (12) (West on Ceda

BS B403-4 (76-10) (04) Cedar Street in Wallace -1951

BS B403-4 (W 1792) 1951

6

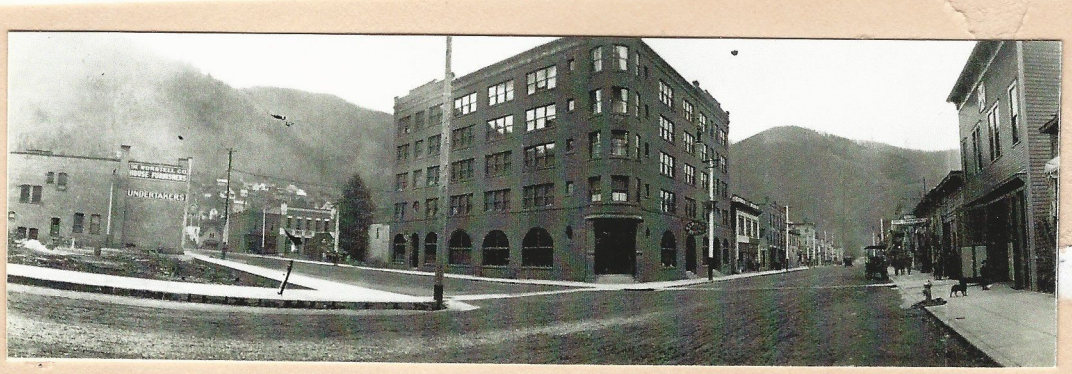
bs Samuels Hotel Lobby
500b (W 370) (267-2)



bs Samuels Lobby

BS B 500b (267-2) (Samuels Hotel Wallace (Lobby –

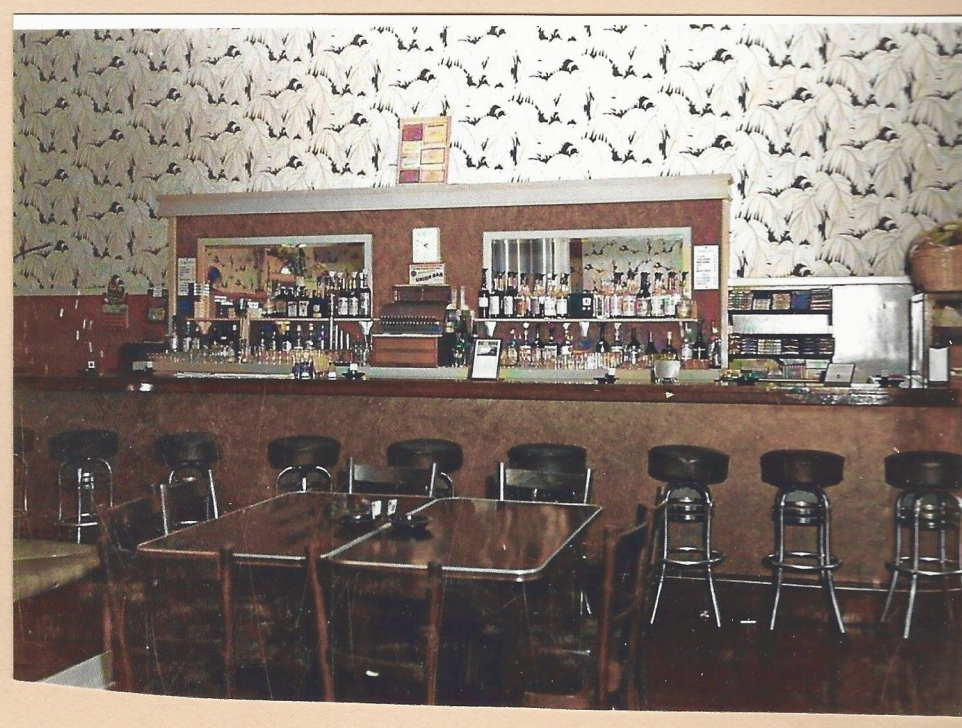
SECTIONAL VIEW HOTEL SAMUELS LOBBY, WALLACE, IDAHO



Samuels Hotel
Wallace, Ida.

7

"METALS CLUB"
WALLACE, IDAHO. In the SAMUELS HOTEL



T - 25 - 1 Cedar Street Looking West from Seventh 1923 - 1927

T25-1

Early days in the mining district

This week's historic photos feature early-day Wallace, above, and Kellogg, below. In the photo above, taken in the 1920s, the Samuels Hotel, which was torn down in the mid 1970s, is seen at [illegible] with the intersection of 7th St. in the foreground. City hall and the fire station have replaced the buildings at right.

WS-Cdr-w-20 - City Hall P

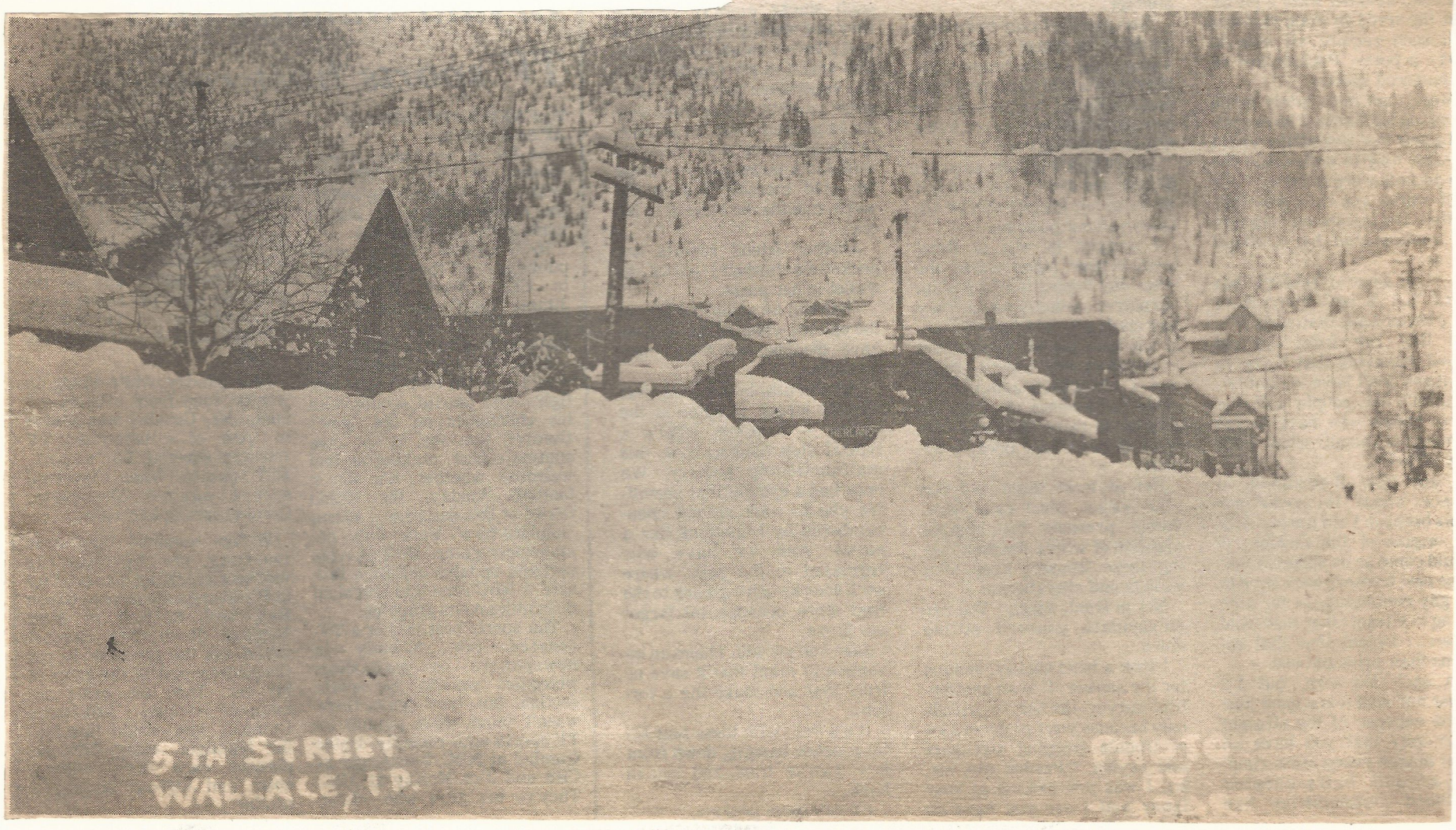
Historyofldaho.com - From the Mike Fritz Collection

Early days in the mining district

Snow is piled high in these two early-day winter photos of Wallace. The photo above looks west on Cedar St. at the intersection of 7th St. At left is the old Samuels Hotel which no longer exists. The photo is undated, but according to the vehicles visible, it must have been taken in the 1920s.

082783-16

The photo below, looking east on 5th St., also is undated. Morrows can be seen, second building from the end. The third building from the end is the old Grand Theatre which is no longer standing. Both photos are by Tabors, and both are courtesy of Wallace City Hall.



(Samuels-vertical) -7-1-36

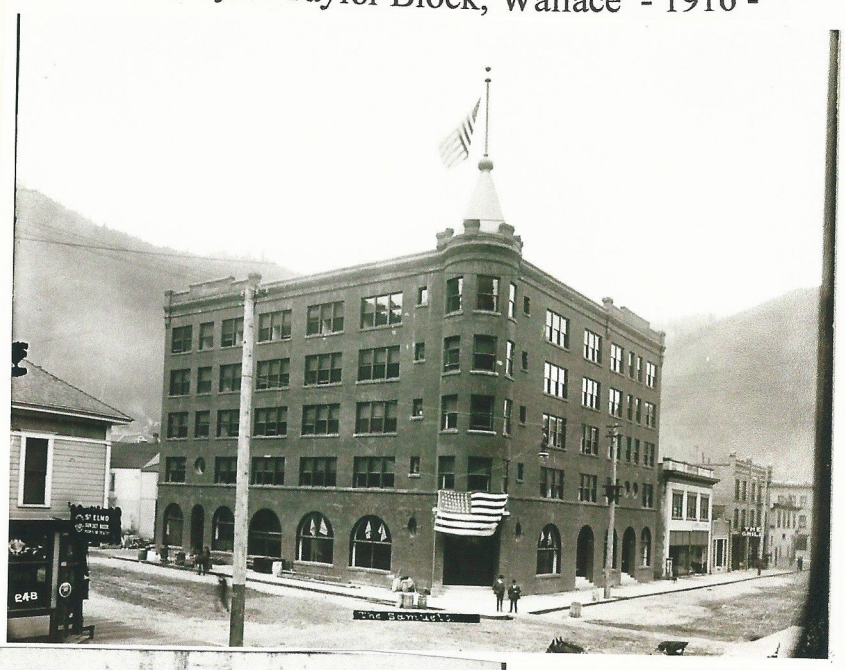
BS B171 (76-3) Cedar Street (03)

BS B206-1 (70-1) Cedar Street (01) = 6-24-39 -

BS B356-5 (75-9) Cedar Street (Samuels with Tower)

BS X435b (150-1) Gyde-Taylor Block, Wallace - 1916 -

20. GYDE-TAYLOR BUILDING, 414 SEVENTH STREET. Built in 1917 and acquired by the Hecla Mining Co. in the 1960s. Hecla is one of the longest and most productive mining companies still in business today. The Lucky Friday Unit is operating east of Mullan, seven miles upriver.



St. Elmo Hotel

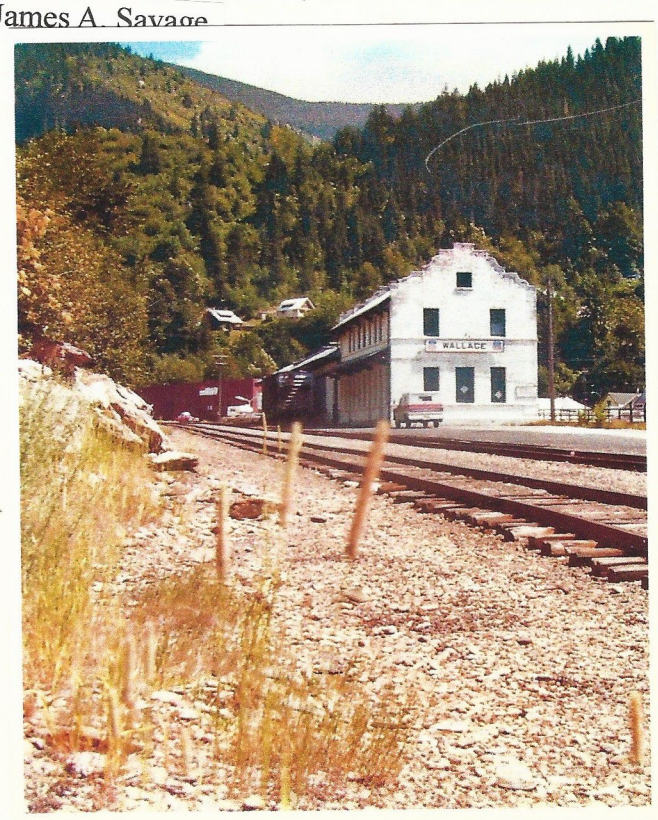
J. R. McNEEL, Proprietor

Rooms Newly Furnished, Elegant Bar in Connection. "We're near the river—drop in."

700 Cedar Street
Phone 248

Wallace, Idaho

Also shown are offices of Dr. Leonard E. Hanson and osteopath, James A. Savage 1916



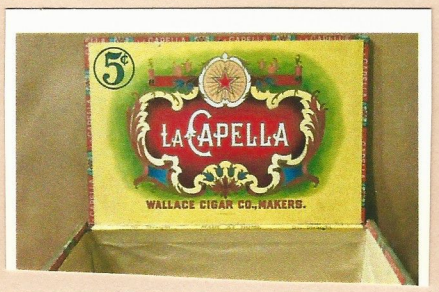
75

Bs

bs UP Freight House
B356-2 (W 1182)

Fire Bell
76

BS X618 (342-8) Wallace (06) (American Express Co. @ O.W.R&N Depot) – 1920 –



WM. FISHINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Hand Made Cigars
LEADING BRANDS
St. Regis Perfecto and
Cœur d' Alene Bouquet
UNION MADE GOODS ONLY
CEDAR STREET. WALLACE, IDAHO

Darn men

Women report on men's faults

WALLACE — The young ladies of Wallace 80 years ago apparently didn't think too highly of the young men of that city, according to a story in the May 2, 1907 edition of *The Idaho Press*

The Rev. Charles McCaughey, pastor of the Wallace Methodist-Episcopal Church, had gathered opinions on the subject for a lecture. He sent out a considerable number of letters to the young ladies of the city for their opinions of the young men.

The results surpassed all expectations.

The good points and the bad were dealt with fully. And the results would lead one to believe that the young men were neither good, bad or indifferent, but a well-balanced combination of all three.

A summary of the bad points was as follows:

"They are self conceited, refuse advice from the hoary head of age and wisdom of experience. Some knew too much, and some knew too little. Some want to be worshipped and are not worth it as they are selfish. Some of the young men make themselves obnoxious to others as they have no purpose in life and drift with the tide. Some lack self control in sport and speech as they lack moral courage.

"Some are not sociable, and they lack reverence for women, Sunday and their wives, the fact being they drink, fight, curse, swear, smoke, chew and gamble when they get the chance.

"Yet in spite of these little drawbacks they have also a few virtues. It is pleasing to be able to note that they are also kind, thoughtful and courteous to others and particularly to the folks at home.

"They combine honesty with high ideals, and they find a desire to accomplish something — to make life worth living in the best and broadest sense.

"One young lady described them as pure, clean, kindly, manly Christian gentlemen. Another says that the young man who can stand amid the temptations and conflicting circumstances of Wallace is worth all the admiration and respect that can be given."

"It is not a pleasant thing to be criticized, but to know one's faults is synonymous with combatting them," said McCaughey. "The criticisms contained in the letters are by no means given in a vindictive spirit, but with the most kindly intentions."

Beware of spirits

Man knew how to get rid of bad ones

The Idaho Press of May 23, 1907, related the following "yarn:"

"Believing that the atmosphere is inhabited by good spirits and bad spirits, and that a conglomeration of the latter had lodged in a tree in front of his house, J. Lonnquist, a prospector of this district, first set fire to the tree, dislodging the bad spirits and then set fire to his cabin, in which they are said to have taken refuge.

"The fire was entirely successful as far as both the tree and the cabin were concerned, but whether or not the spirits were destroyed has not yet been learned. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, that the whole of Mr. Lonnquist's worldly possessions have disappeared in smoke, including his savings bank book and $50 cash.

"Lonnquist came and reported the whole story to the Probate Judge and stated that he was aware that there was something wrong with him somewhere. He also stated that, although he had been told his father was dead, he could not believe it and did not think he was really dead.

"Arrangements have been made to examine Lonnquist as to his sanity. An application to place him in the county hospital had to be refused on the ground that that was not the proper place for a man in his condition of mind, but Lonnquist was quite agreeable to having a bed placed for him in the county jail, and he slept peacefully there Friday night."

Preacher got even

A pretty good "yarn" appeared in an old edition of The Wallace Miner which is worth repeating.

Seems a preacher in Missouri was starving to death on skimpy donations of catfish, possum and a $100 a year salary that was seldom paid. He finally made up his mind to get away and tackle new pastures. With tearful eyes he stood up in a prayer meeting to bid his weeping congregation farewell.

"Brothers and sisters," he said, wiping his eyes on his red bandana handkerchief, "I've called you together tonight to say farewell. The Lord has called me to another place. I don't think the Lord loves this people much for none of you seem to die. He doesn't seem to want you. And you don't seem to love each other; for I've never married any of you. And I don't think you love me for you don't pay me my salary — and your donations are wormy apples and mouldy fruits. By your fruits ye shall know them.

"And now, brothers and sisters, I am going to a better place.

"I've been appointed chaplain in the state penitentiary, Where I go ye can no come; but I go to prepare a place for you."

Beware board bills

Don't owe a board bill if you don't own a billboard

An early day "scam," which was apparently successful for a short time, was revealed in a 1907 edition of *The Idaho Press*, in the following manner:

"Bill owned a billboard and owed a board bill. The board bill bored Bill, so Bill sold the billboard and paid the board bill, and the board bill no longer bored Bill, thanks to the billboard.

"Not so with one Frank Inman. He is alleged to have owed the board bill, all right, and many of them, but instead of owning a billboard, he carried with him a letter supposedly written by himself in which the statement is made: 'If you will forward the deeds to the property, we shall have forwarded to you the $5,000.' The letter was dated at Bangor, Maine.

"So instead of selling something with which to square his debts, he is accused of contracting at diverse places by means of this letter, Frank jumped his board bills, and they no longer bored him until yesterday, when, upon a warrant from Kootenai County, the local police arrested Inman and placed him in jail. Marshall Frank Hull of Harrison arrived yesterday, Inman was arrested during the night, and the Harrison officer returned home with him in custody this afternoon.

"Inman appears to be a ne'er do well fellow, rough in dress and an enemy to toil. He was doing nothing when arrested here last night. Not only has he operated on the strength of his Bangor letter in Kootenai County, but is remembered here by certain hotel proprietors who in times past were 'taken in' by him. He seems to rewrite the clever letter from time to time and keeps it dated up to fit the emergency of the moment.

"His sins at last found him out, however, and he is safe in the arms of the law, thanks to the board bills."

Back in 1907, the city of Wallace had 20 hotels and lodging houses which had 488 rooms, providing shelter for the greater number of Wallace's single men, although several bachelors rooms in private homes were also available.

The principal hotels with their rooms available included the Ryan Hotel, 24; Wallace Hotel, 31; Centennial Hotel, 26; Eagles' Block, 17; Carter House, 35; Arment House, 15 rooms and 28 beds; Elite, 28; Western, 26; Bimettalic, 30; Hathaway, 18; Arlington, 16; Pacific, 34; Michigan House, 21; Idaho, 32; St. Elmo, 33; Richott House, 13; Jameson House, 10; Pacific Annex, 24; Missoula House, 13.

Bowling led to controversy

Bowling was a popular sport in Wallace as far back as 1907.

A pair of $6 shoes was offered back then by the W.K. Baker firm for the highest average for November in a league match, reported the Idaho Press.

The article said E.S. Wyman rolled 190 flat as his average for the three games, and the details were as follows:

"Malcolm McLeod almost tied Wyman, needing only one pin to do so. He would have had that pin and probably some more if he hadn't slipped just as he was going to release the decisive ball. He asserts that Wyman greased his shoes and is contesting the award of the prize shoes.

"Another aspirant for the honor was Jack Murray. Murray, fresh from the ball grounds of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was confident of victory, but lost his nerve in the final game. In the first game, Murray bowled 230, in the second, 187, and needed only 154 pins in the final game to take the shoes. It looked like a cinch as 154 is low bowling for Murray. However, there was something wrong, and he managed to score only 132 pins in the third game. Murray now claims the pins were stacked and is also contesting the award.

Horses run away

The same issue of The Idaho Press (see the story above) reported on a runaway of horses used by the Wallace Fire Deparment as follows: "The team of blacks used by the fire department exercised this afternoon. In the momentary inattention of the driver the horses took it into their heads to see the city by themselves and off they dashed. A good portion of Wallace's citizenship watched the runaway and it was not until Thomas McCabe, former undersheriff and former Thiele detective, volunteered to go after the hoses, that the animals felt discouraged and returned to their stables."

Wallace tastes great Thanksgiving

Even prisoners ate well that day in 1913

The City of Wallace enjoyed a fine Thanksgiving back in 1913, according to reports in newspapers of that era. The *Wallace Press-Times*, in its issue of Nov. 28, 1913, reviewed the Thanksgiving situation as follows:

"With the market overflowing with good things to eat, turkey still hovering around the 30-cent point and the weather not half so bad as it might be, Dame Wallace is busy preparing for her yearly Thanksgiving.

"And the lady has plenty to be thankful for: One grand new concrete wall to keep the water of the South Fork off her skirts in the springtime; a $55,000 high school in the course of construction; a promise of paving to come in the near future; and Jesse Anderson gone whither no man knowest.

"Prosperity has claimed Wallace for its own; her pocketbook is filled with wealth from the mines and there is work for every idle hand.

"Delectable goods of every description are offered by the groceryman to tempt the timid dollar from its lair. Apples, oranges, figs, dates, persimmons, lemons, grapes, bananas, grapefruit, cranberries, celery, lettuce, parsnips, turnips, cabbage, carrots, beets, parsley and heaps of other things which the reporter didn't hear the groceryman say, are crowding each other for places on the Thanksgiving table.

"Special services will be held in the Methodist and Episcopal churches at 10:30 Thanksgiving morning. The sermon in the Congregational church will be preached on Sunday. A service and sermon has also been announced for St. Alphonsus Catholic Church."

The day after Thanksgiving was cause for a summary with the headline in the *Press-Times* noting that "Wallace Rejoices in Plenty of Good Things."

A part of that story follows:

"Though reports show the cost of table supplies in the United States to be 25 percent higher than at any time in the last 25 years, Wallace evidently did not feel the additional cost to an great extent for there was scarcely a home in the city that did not have a big dinner, with every manner of eatables piled onto the table. The true Thanksgiving spirit started by the Puritans many years ago was followed out, and there were few that did not have one or more invitations out to dinner and several searching for some homeless party to come and share the meal, but were unable to find any.

"The prisoners at the county jail were by no means allowed to forget the day and were treated to a big three-course turkey dinner, after which cigars were passed around. The clergy of the city also paid the jail a visit and held short services for the benefit of the prisoners. The city jail held only one prisoner, but he was also remembered with a big dinner, and except for it being a little lonesome, he had no 'kick' coming.

"The Hope hospital served a four-course dinner to its patients. The men with broken and mending limbs fell to with a will, and the mammoth turkey was a sad looking affair in the end.

"The patients at the Providence and the Wallace hospitals were given an equally good chance to find things to be thankful for. The Providence gave a five-course dinner and the Wallace hospital also had a five-course affair. From the looks of the bounteous spread, the cooks must have hunted far and wide before calling the menu complete. "The dinner served by Mrs. Bertha Johnson to a number of regular guests at the Samuels Hotel was one of the chief attractions of the day. The dinner consisted of seven courses of all sorts of delicacies. Those present were Miss Florence Zumhoff, Miss Emily Towles, Miss Marion Jones, Mrs. Bertha B. Johnson, Bert Beloulliet, Herbert Cole, J.A. Bennett, John H. Wourms, Norvil Johnson, Dave Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jones.

"Thanksgiving for 1913 left every member of the Wallace people uncomfortably stuffed but happy to the superlative. If there be any truth in remarks, it looks like sorry days during the next week for the meat man, the grocer and the restaurant proprietor."

On an economic note, items for the Thanksgiving feast were a "little" cheaper in those days, fancy corn-fed Eastern turkeys fresh dressed for only 29 cents a pound; a quart can of fresh Eastern oysters for 55 cents; fresh boiled crabs for 15 cents each.

Drunks had to shovel snow

Our courts today often sentence law breakers to serve their time or fines doing a certain amount of community service. The idea is not a new one. Way back in 1916 the WALLACE PRESS-TIMES reported that two Burke miners had been arraigned in Wallace police court on charges of beng drunk and each fined $50 and costs. In default of payment of the fines, the defendants were committed to serve 28 days each at shoveling snow off the city streets. Neither of the men would tell where they obtained the "firewater."

Yuletide mishap

Watch out when hunting for Christmas tree

An item in the Dec. 19, 1913 issue of the *Wallace Press-Times* told of two boys being injured while out hunting for a Christmas tree. The paper reported:

"While going for a Christmas tree, the two sons of S. Herring, an employee of the Hercules mill, received serious bruises by a fall of about 50 feet down the hill. The boys were climbing the hill at the end of Cypress Ave. when Walter, the younger of the two, who was a short distance in the lead of his brother, slipped and started rolling down the hill. Claude, the elder lad, stood in the path of the little fellow, and when the two collided, he was knocked from his feet, and both boys came rolling down the hill.

"Several persons saw the accident from a distance and hurried to assist them. Claude was the more seriously hurt and was unconscious for several minutes. The boys were taken to a nearby home, where a physician was called who dressed their wounds."

Train scared team

"Frightened by a passing train, the Mullan delivery team of the Wallace Laundry threw out the driver, Sam Denine, about three miles from the city on his return trip Thursday evening and made the rest of the journey alone," reported the *Press-Times* in one news item. "The rig was upon the side bridge at the end of the flume when the train approached and the horses became unmangeable, running into the railing of the bridge which jarred the wagon so forcibly that Denine was thrown out, receiving injuries to his knee and a general bruising. He ws picked up by Dominick Flynn and brought to the city and when he reached the laundry found that the horses had made the trip without mishap, having been found standing quietly outside the building waiting to be taken to the barn."

Coasting was good

Up at the historic community of Mace in Burke Canyon the *Press-Times* reported that coasting was good for the holiday season.

"The recent cold weather that has prevailed for the past two weeks has produced ideal coasting conditions. That few accidents have occurred is marvelous when one considers that large "bobs" loaded with 10 or 12 people dash down what is at most places a five percent grade in the middle of the railroad track at an amazing speed, which requires the utmost dexterity on the part of the 'steerer.' "

Push cars collided

One good way of getting from Burke to Wallace in 1913 was by the use of push cars on the railway. The *Press-Times* reported on an accident involving two of the push cars as follows: "As a result of a push car collision, which occurred while he was coming down from Burke with a party of friends to attend the performance of "The Bird of Paradise," Fred Radigan, bookkeeping for the United States Co. at Burke, is confined at Hope Hospital with a badly lacerated heel and a sprained ankle.

"The party was traveling at a rate of about 40 miles an hour on the steepest grade on the trip between Burke and Wallace when another push car was seen in front of them. Brakes were thrown on, but their speed was so great that it was impossible to stop and they crashed into the other car. Radigan was sitting on the front seat of the car with his legs hanging over the edge. He saw the car, but thinking more of trying to stop than of himself, failed to raise his feet and the right foot hit the other car and was crushed. Upon reaching Wallace he went to the hospital, where it was necessary to take several stitches in sewing up the wound."

Raise your Toddleywop

Did you ever hear of a drink called the "Toddleywop?" There was such a thing back in the early days in Wallace.

The Idaho Press edition of July 20, 1911, explains it this way:

"Yesterday was the hottest day of the year and the weather man promises no let-up in the sizzling weather. The question of the day, therefore, is 'What shall I drink?'

"Forget it. Your troubles are solved. Just hike around to the Samuels Bar, look Tom Ryan in the eye and chortle to him:

'Tom I'll take a toddleywop.' Your troubles are over, The toddleywop has struck the town with full force and promises to soon become the most popular beverage of the community.

"It's a new one on me," said one of the old guard who had a nose on him which showed long training. "I have travelled far and sampled all kinds of foolish water, but this toddleywop gets my goat, and I have a few goats left."

"Well, it is Ryan's secret, but he will not be sore if the secret spreads out over the length and breadth of the canyon. Here's how it is put together:

"Take a piece of ice the size of a pullet's egg and drop it gently into a highball glass. Then grab the bottle of old rye whisky and our a gentlemanly amount of the liquid joy over the ice. Add quantity sufficient of mineral water, stir slowly, and drink, making sure to smack the lips after the last drop is gone.

"That is a toddleywop. Shucks, that is nothing more than a rye high ball. Sure, that is all. But think it over. When you ask for a rye high ball the man behind the bar always come back with ginger ale or mineral water? To say toddleywop to him solves the problem and he has to ask no question. If you don't believe it, ask Tom Ryan.

"Of course, if you prefer beer, just lay down your nickel and say nothing. Five cents had but one answer."

Just bear and grin

Trousers were icing on cake

There appeared to be lots of good bear "yarns" in the early days of the district in comparison to modern times.

One of those stories occurred in the summer of 1911 and involved Peter Limacher and his companions in Wallace. It was reported in the July 20, 1911, edition of The Idaho Press as follows:

"Don't say 'trousers' to Peter Limacher unless you are ready to engage in an arguement. Whether the work schedule raises or lowers the price of clothing does not alter the fact that Mr. Limacher is shy a pair of trousers while there is a hungry bruin along the North Fork suffering with trouseritis and indigestion.

"Limacher, Pius Rohrer and M.E. Barton gathered up their fishing tackle and togs last Monday and started out for the North Fork in quest of the game and festive trout. Luck was with them, and they were wondering what to do with their catch. Barton was strong for getting a barrel and salting down the fish, while Limacher favored eating them on the spot.

"Tuesday night there was a commotion in camp, and the trio put in the wee sma' hours casting rocks into the brush to shoo off the beast that was laboring through the underbrush. Guesses were made that it was a bear, a mountain lion, a coyote and even a stray cow.

"The mystery was solved the next day when Barton came into camp and was attracted by strange and unearthly noises from a dead tree. He looked up and there was Licacher, so he says, climbing with all his might and showing kicks and his vocabulary on a bear cub of the vintage of 1911.

"His Cublets took one look at the terrific appearance of Barton and beat it. Then the trio figured the bear troubles were over, but that same night someone or something, entered the camp, ate all of the bacon, all of the fish and made his desert on the trousers of Limacher. Fortunately, the latter had his Sunday togs with him, and it was not necessary to resort to a barrel on the home trip to Wallace.

"They report a most enjoyable outing."

Spokane scolded

Wallace Miner wanted less 'Spokane Spirit'

The so-called "Spokane Spirit" appeared to be a bone of contention in the local mining district as far back as 1911. An editorial in The Wallace Miner of Oct. 26, 1911, was entitled "Some More Spokane Spirit," and went along as follows:

"Another sample of the 'Spokane Spirit' has been noted, and for consistency in stealing the honors of other districts, that Spokane bunch should be awarded the palm. Perhaps in no other city, with the possible exception of Wallace, are the resources and opportunities for profitable investments better appreciated than in Spokane.

"Spokane has startled the natives of the northwest with the announcement that 40 percent of the lead produced in the United States comes from Spokane mines. No one here denies the fact that the mines of the Coeur d'Alenes are responsible for the majority of the magnificent business structures of that city, and all are unanimous in the belief that Spokane would be nowhere as a city of business center were it not for this condition. If this latest attempt for publicity had been the only or first misstatement sent out with the sanction of that city's booster body, it might be condoned, but the American spirit of giving credit where credit is due seems to be lacking.

"More than four-fifths of the millionaires of Spokane amassed or laid the foundation of their wealth from Coeur d'Alene District mines, and it is only too well known the small amount of it that has been expended here in the development of mining properties. The brokers of that city also are robbing the district every time they get a chance. It is ridiculous to allow men — the majority of whom would not know country rock from crystallized lead even should they take the trouble to visit this district — to peacefully sit in their offices in Spokane and say what the price mining shares should bring. There is about the slickest aggregation of curb stone brokers in Spokane that any district ever had to contend with.

"With the exception of two or three, not one of them ever spent a dollar for development purposes in this country and only about the same number were even in the Coeur d'Alenes. For the benefit of those who don't know, it might be stated that at the time of their visit they stayed one day and should be given credit for having the foresight to bring their lunches along."

The Miner article then quoted an editorial from The Coeur d'Alene Press as follows: "In glaring headlines The Spokesman-Review says that 'forty percent of the lead mined in the United States comes from Spokane mines.' There is nothing particularly striking about the claim aside from the fact that every word of it is false and a deliberate deception. The fact is that there is not a paying mine within 75 miles of Spokane. The above statement refers to the Coeur d'Alene Mining District at Wallace, Kellogg, Burke, Mullan, Wardner in Idaho, and Spokane's prosperity depends largely upon them and the ti[illegible]r resources of northern Idah[illegible], both of which she always claims as her own.

"A display of less 'Spokane Spirit' and more of the spirit of a square deal and honest boosting would prove beneficial to Spokane as well as the surrounding country."

This was skiing 77 years ago

Ski jumping and cross-country ski racing are nothing new in the local district, the first events of that type taking place some 77 years ago back in 1911.

The old Idaho Press, published in Wallace, gave details of the first organized ski events. The Coeur d'Alene Ski Club included skiers from Wallace, Mullan and Burke. They were called "ski runners" in those early days. Mullan had the first contest and issued a challenge to the Burke and Wallace skiers for the jumping event.

At that time, Wallace had only two experienced "ski runners," Johnny Ruebke and S. Torkelson. Mullan had four skiers and Burke had three.

The second contest moved to Wallace where business places had raised the sum of $175 for prizes. The cross-country run was over a course from the post office, up Placer Creek to a point four miles from the staring point, and return.

In the afternoon, the jumping contest was held on the course west of the post office. The jumpers had the choise of starting at High Street, where a testle had been built, or going up Elm Street several hundred feet higher to gain more speed.

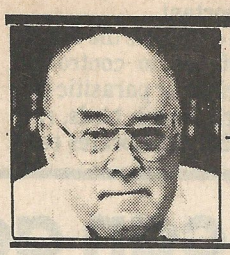
The entries included John Moen, Nels, Christofferson, Oscar Carlson, Gilbert Rudd, B.A. Haugan, Victor Osterlund, Martin Linn, C.J. Torkelson and Christ Johnson from Wallace. Burke entrants were not identified.

Following this contest it was planned to have a three-cornered meet for the championship of the state.

Kellogg and Wardner did not have any entrants in these first events, but had been invited to attend and try to get up teams for future events.

1909

Cigar smoke hangs over Wallace history



WENDELL BRAINARD

History notes

Modern readers are no doubt familiar with the names of Santa Clara, La Capella, St. Regis and Jack Waite, but what they probably don't know — unless they're real history buffs — is that the four names above were cigars that were made by the old Wallace Cigar Co.

The cigar-making industry was founded in the early days of Wallace and expanded as the town grew. The Wallace Cigar Co. was formed in 1909 by several independent companies, which had operated separately to that time.

By 1913 the company was employing 12 men and turning out more than 400,000 cigars per year. The four brands of cigars were popular with smokers of the district, and no attempt was made to introduce them outside. Some were sent out, but for the most part to men who had been in Wallace and sent in orders for the cigars.

The Santa Clara was made of all Havana tobacco, while the La Capella, St. Regin and Jack Waite were made almost wholly of American tobacco. The cigar factory was at 425 Cedar St. and turned out a steady number of cigars every day. The cigar demand had been steady since the founding of the first cigar factory in 1902, which manufactured La Capella cigars only.

In 1906, when business in the mining district was booming generally, the cigar trade felt the wave of prosperity, and the output was increased considerably.

Shortly after that year, however, the demand again fell back to its normal condition.

The consolidated company was owned by Hugh Toole and William Fishinger. They took steps to increase the output shortly after the merger and introduced the other three brands.

The second cigar factory in Wallace was owned and operated by Thomas Nicholson. The plant was on King Street, and while considerably smaller than the Wallace Cigar Co., having a work force of only three men, it turned out some 120,000 cigars per year. Founded in 1909, this plant manufactured three brands of cigars — El Puritano, La Vuelta and the Rich Smoke.

District smokers of that era thus had their choice of seven different brands of cigars made in Wallace. And reportedly the competition between brands was keen.

Thus there must have been quite a bit of smoke visible in the district in those days. And it wasn't from mining operations.

Old time Christmas

By WENDELL BRAINARD
Staff writer

Christmas has been observed in the mining district for over a century. Following are a few examples of how it was done in the "good old days."

SANTA CLAUS LETTERS: The Kellogg-Wardner News carried this reminder:"All of the Santa Claus letters dropped into the Kellogg post office will be turned over to Box 556 in Kellogg, to be handled by the local Christmas Cheer Committee, following a ruling by the U.S. Postmaster General regarding the matter. He said postmasters are authorized to deliver all letters on which the postage has been fully prepaid arriving at their respective post offices during the month of December which are addressed plainly and unmistakingly to "Santa Claus," without any other terms or expressions identifying this person for whom the letters are intended, to responsible charitable institutions or reputable individuals in the town or city who may desire to use them exclusively for philanthropic purposes.

CHRISTMAS IN JAIL: How was Christmas observed at the county jail in Wallace away back in 1909? THE IDAHO PRESS of December 23rd of that year, carried the following: "Instead of observing Christmas as a holiday by giving the prisoners in the county jail their freedom for the day, Sheriff Moffatt expects to have the prisoners served with a nice Christmas dinner by The Grill. There has been some talk among the county guests behind the bars of having a Christmas tree, but the jailer has put his foot down hard on that project as he does not want any pine needles scattered all over the floor.

YULE MESSENGER SERVICE: The same issue announced a messenger service for Christmas time as follows: "That the coming Christmas is expected to be of a rustling, bustling, bubbling and exciting nature is evidenced by the announcement that the Stanley Messenger Co. has completed arrangements for the engagement of a selected crew of messengers to act as the go-betweens in the exchanges of courtesies that always prevail during Yuletide."

FREAKS OF NATURE: Still another brief in the 1909 issue listed "Freaks of Nature." "The room on Cedar Street formerly occupied by the Clarendon Bar is being fitted up to exhibit during the Christmas holiday season, two freaks of nature. One is advertised as a human fish and the other as a sheep with two mouths, two throats and three horns.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS TRAIN: Residents of Burke, back in 1909, could go to Wallace to do their Christmas shopping as the Northern Pacific had arranged to run a special train from Burke on Christmas Eve, leaving at 6:30 p.m. and returning at 10:30 p.m.

Early days gambling

The Idaho Press, published in Wallace, in its edition of Jan. 21, 1909, had the following story on the demise of gambling in Wallace:

"Roulette wheels and faro tables, together with other gambling apparatus, have been taken out of a number of local gambling halls and hauled to places of storage. Sheriff Moffatt said orders have been given owners of other places in which gambling was formerly carried on that they must remove their paraphernalia and all money-paying slot machines from their saloons."

Special rifle

Weapon was only one of its kind around

Hunters and gun buffs of the district will be interested in the following story on a novel rifle, which appeared in the Nov. 18, 1909, edition of *The Idaho Press* in Wallace.

The story said Williamn Stimson of Wallace owned one of the most extensive private arsenals in the district. One was a target rifle, the only one of its kind in the district and one that was especially adapted for target shooting on a 200-yard range. It had been made to order by the Winchester factory. Here is a description of the weapon:

"The rifle has a Shutzen stock and butt plate which encircles the shoulder. The stock has a cheek rest. The Ballard action prevents the gun from cocking when a shell is expelled and proves a safety device of value. There is a palm rest screwed on the gun stock so that the gun can be held almost immovable.

"The forward sight is an aperture and the rear a peep sight. The weapon weighs 14 pounds and for that reason is too heavy for anything but target use. It shoots a 32-40 shell. The gun is best adapted for 200 yards but can shoot 1000 yards with accuracy.

"With the gun is a complete outfit for loading the gun on the range, the entire outfit and gun costing $70. The bullet is placed in the barrel by itself and is not caught in the shell. This makes for accuracy as when the powder strikes the bullet the latter is swedged to the shape of the barrel and not to the shape of the shell. Loading on the range allows the marksman to see that the powder is always fresh.

"Mr. Stimson has in his collection a gun used in the Crimean War in 1859, it being one of the first lever guns ever invented. It shoots a 45 caliber shell and is still in excellent working order."

Street paving ignites controversy

Here's a 1913 street scene in Wallace.

— Photo courtesy of the Wallace Public Library

By RAY CHAPMAN
Staff writer

This 1913 street scene in Wallace shows paving work underway on Cedar between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Street paving in these days was evidently a hot subject at city council meetings as illustrated by the following report found in the June 27, 1913, issue of the Weekly Press-Times:

"Sixth street from Cedar to the south bank of the South Fork will be paved from curb to curb not to exceed $1.70 per yard. The work is to be done with bitminous pavement.

"So much was virtually settled last evening by the defection of Councilman Charles Thompson from the ranks of the holdouts after a passage at arms between the mayor and the Second ward representative.

"'Fix that ordinance so you will be doing what is right and I will vote for it,' was one of the alderman's retorts."

After some discussion it was learned that he would vote for the paving of Sixth street but not for the alleys which had been included in the ordinance as read. The change was then made by City Attorney J.E. Gyde and the ordinance with Thompson, Gilmore, Fishinger, Johnson, Moisson and Wood voting for it went through its three readings under a suspension of the rules and finally passed.

"Councilman Whelan voted consistently against every step taken in the procedure and Councilman Flohr, who has been in the opposition to the paving of the district as originally planned, was absent."

The paving of streets and alleys in Wallace was finally completed by 1918.

Wild horses
Beware when you park the carriage and horses

Modern day cars sometimes take off by themselves after being parked on hilly streets when brakes are not set properly or "stick" cars not left in the proper gear. Back in the early days, the same problem existed — only with the horses in the district.

The Wallace Press-Times of Jan. 16, 1914, relates such an incident in Wallace as follows:

"Dashing wildly down Cedar Street from Seventh to Sixth, at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, a team of horses belonging to Mrs. Fred Stevens, gave the spectators standing on the street quite a thrill as they ran across the corner of the sidewalk in front of Tabor's store, one of the frightened animals passing on either side of the telephone pole which stands at the curb there.

"The two animals had broken away from the carriage and were held together by the harness. When they struck the pole, the harness broke and one of the horses fell sprawling on the slippery street, rolling over three or four times before he regained his feet and followed his teammate.

"The animals first broke from a hitching pole in the alley at the rear of the Bell Telephone building. They rid themselves of the wagon pole and broke the tugs at the entance of the alley back of the Samuels Hotel, where they left the carriage. Neither of the horses was hurt bv their encounter with the post.

1913

"Those in the county jail were treated to another feast when Mrs. Amanda Magnuson gave them a chicken dinner. Among other side issues there were pies galore, said Jailer Dan Herrington.

"It is getting to be quite a regular thing with Mrs. Magnuson to set our grand feeds for the prisoners. County officials are becoming worrried for fear that the jail will become so crowded with 'vags' looking for a square meal that there will be no room for those who really needed a term in the house of correction."

A story that appeared in the July 25, 1913 issue of the Wallace Weekly Press-Times carried the following headline:

"Merry Tinkle In Morn Of Cow Bells Wears On Nerves Of Tired Man"

Here's the story:

"Say, what's the chance of seeing the city dads and having a law passed to tune the cow bells in this berg?"

The speaker was a traveling man and was sorely troubled. He had been late getting to bed and early in the morning the herd boys started to drive their cows down Main Street headed for pastures green.

"I don't object to a cow bell, but when they string along for half an hour and each cow has a bell on her neck and it is a different tone from the one ahead it is a sure shot anyone in range is not going to sleep. I studied it out and first thought there must be a fire. Next I decided it was a charivari, but when I got up to the window I found it was only a bunch of cows. It was fierce! I'd suggest that the bells be muffled or else another route be picked out for the milkers."

82 1913

Wallace's first auto

Car makes debut at a whopping 15 mph before spectators

The first automobile in Wallace was purchased by a Dr. McGee in 1907. The new contraption made its debut in Wallace by rattling down Cedar Street at the tremendous speed of 15 miles per hour amidst cheering throngs of spectators.

Although Dr. McGee had a new-fangled horseless carriage, he had little knowledge of how it ran and less ability to repair it when something went wrong with the clutch.

Word spread about town that there was something wrong with the good doctor's new carriage and he was trying to find someone who might fix it. The news finally got around to Walter J. Frank, who was working as a mechanic and engineer for the Northwest Light and Water Co. in Wallace. Mr. Frank had been studying about the internal combustion engines for some time and was willing to get some practical experience on the machine.

That's how Walter J. Frank started in the automobile business. In 1908 he started the first garage in the Coeur d'Alenes and the business continued in his family for many years. The garage is now closed, but the Frank name still is seen on the building.

An early newspaper report said Mr. Frank remembered when a special meeting of the Wallace City Council was held to determine how to regulate the several horseless carriages that were beginning to endanger the lives of local residents and scare the horses. Since state auto licenses had not been heard of in those days, the city decided as the first step of regulation to license the vehicles.

The Model T Ford and the Model A Ford soon came along and were probably the best known of the early cars in Shoshone County, one of the few names to survive for many years along with Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, Cadillac, Dodge, Studebaker, Nash and a score of others. Studebaker survived until the mid-1950s, and Nash became American Motors about the same time.

One of the early cars in Kellogg was the Grant, a powerful machine. In fact, it was so powerful it kept knocking out the rear axle. As the axle was hard to get from the factory in a reasonable length of time, one of the owners of a Grant was employed in the Bunker Hill Company's machine shop, where he turned out a few spare axles for his Grant and those of his friends.

Pioneer Wardner-Kellogg physician Dr. T.R. Mason was one of the first to own a car in the west end of the county. His 1909 model greatly enabled him to get back and forth to make his house calls in Wardner-Kellogg and nearby areas.

The Wardner-News in 1909 related some of the hazards of early day motoring in the local district. The road between Wardner and Kellogg was busy with wagons hauling ore from the upper Bunker Hill, Last Chance, Stemwinder, Tyler, Caledonia and other mines in that area. On at least one occasion the brakes failed on one of the ore wagons, the horses were crushed and the driver seriously injured.

The story of Dr. Mason's car is best told by an item in *The Wardner-News* as follows: (headline)- "WARDNER AUTOMOBILE DRIVER IS AN EXPERT. DOES WONDERFUL THINGS WITH HIS NEW MACHINE- Climbs Telephone Pole and Has a Way of Using the Sidewalk for Making Quick Stops.

"Dr. T.R. Mason, the owner of Wardner's new automobile (make wasn't mentioned) is fast becoming adept in the art of controlling the machine. An expert chauffeur has been giving him the needed instructions this week, and yesterday the doctor essayed to touch it off a bit.

"Everything went fine down the hill, but the pace was a little too swift for one unused to the task to remember the signs, and as a result a telephone pole and the sidewalk were called into play to assist in stopping the car. Beyond a punctured tire and the loss of some paint on the machine and in shaking up the occupant, who stuck with the reins, no great damage was done.

"The doctor says it will be a world better when in full operation and that the time and labor saved already more than justifies the expenditure."

Another early car owner in Wallace was E.S. Wyman, c[illegible]er of the State Bank of Commerce. An article in the May 27, 1909, *Idaho Press,* states the following: "E.A. Wyman is the proud owner of a bright red runabout, which he brought to the city with him on return from a vacation trip to the coast.

"I bought that auto for my personal pleasure and not for the sake of notoriety. I am not going to run for senator or anything like that sort."

There are many other stories about the early cars in the local district. *News-Press* readers with such information are invited to jot down such info and mail or bring it to the News-Press office (Box 149) so that modern readers can learn about how it was done in the so-called "good old days."

This writer recalls when a youngster rode in his father's open Grant touring car, which was replaced by a 1924 Studebaker open touring with jump seats to carry seven passengers. Next in line was a 1927 Nash Big 6 sedan with jump seats, which had been used as a school bus in Montana and in which this writer learned to drive on the old Kellogg-Wallace road. This road was wide enough for the narrow cars of that era, but it is doubtful today if two auto freights could even pass each other safely.

Back in 1913 when cars were becoming more plentiful in the local district, the Wardner City Council had to start thinking about certain regulations for the new fangled machines, which were taking the place of the horse and buggy.

The Wardner-News reported that the person who has just become a motorist is usually inclined to make unnecessary noise with his horn and also move along too fast, scaring both horses and pedestrians.

One councilman said: "The man we are having the most trouble with is the one who has just learned to drive a motor car. He revels in two facts, sense of possession and sense of power. It fairly thrills him to feel that he has at his fingertips the ability to drive his machine at breakneck speed and to make people realize by the steady blowing of his electric horn that he is approaching. We must start thinking about provisions that the horn should only be used as a warning of real danger existing and also discuss imposing a reasonable speed limit."